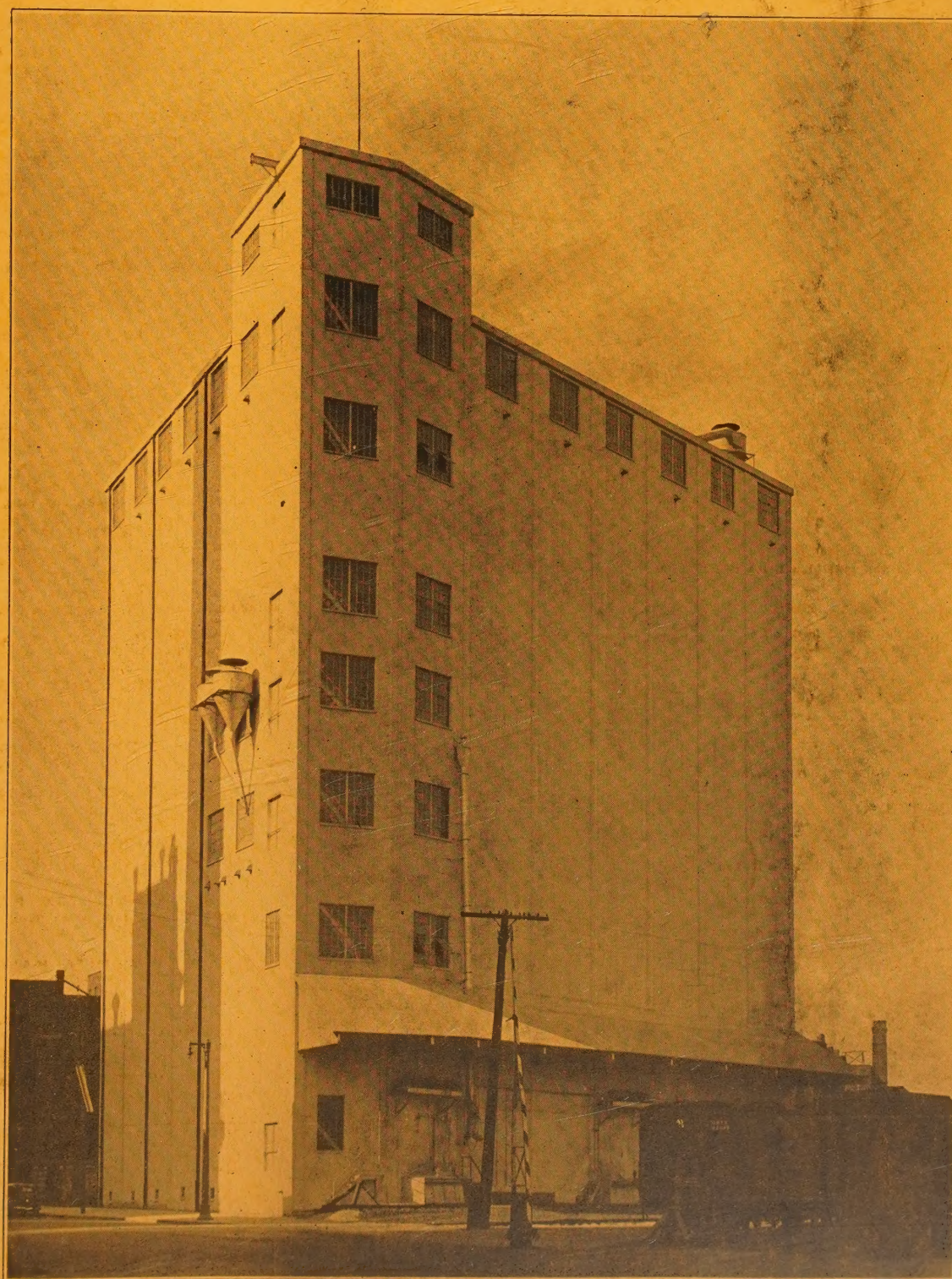


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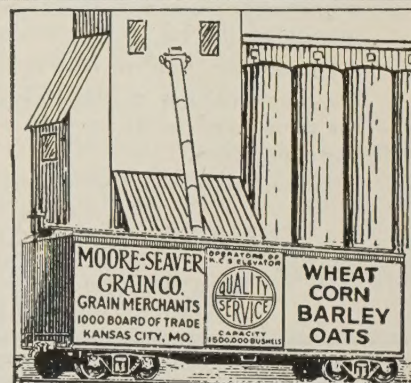
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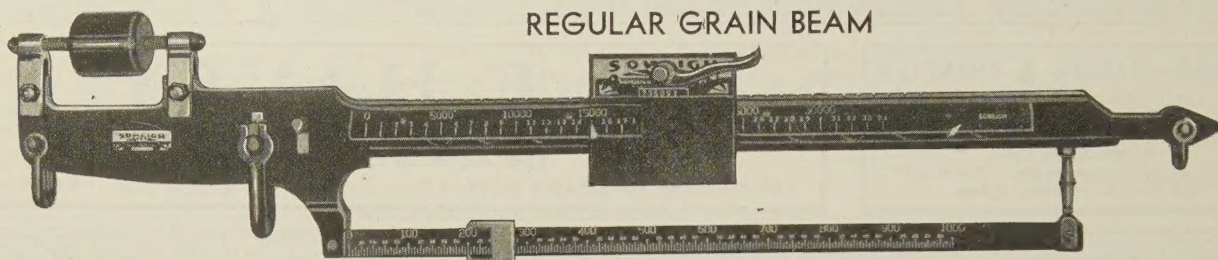
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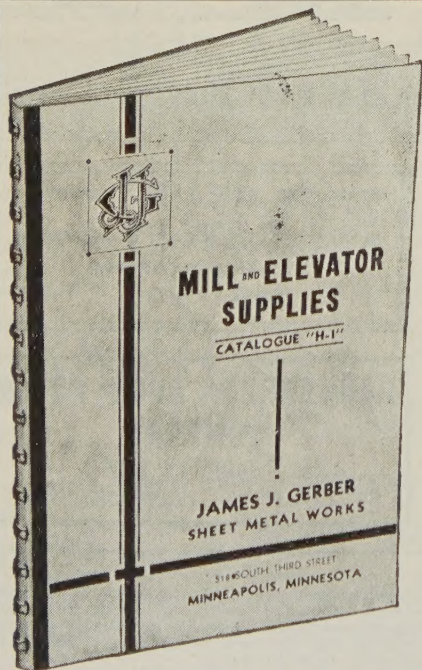
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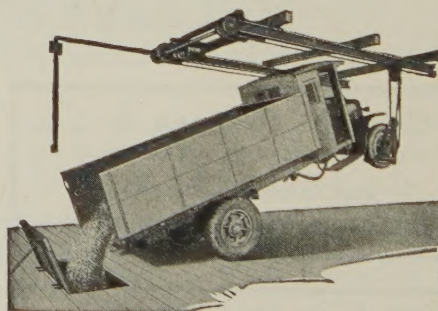
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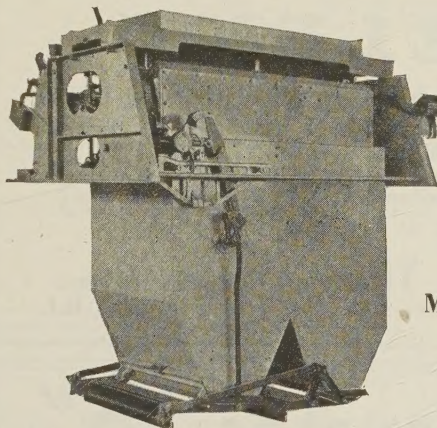
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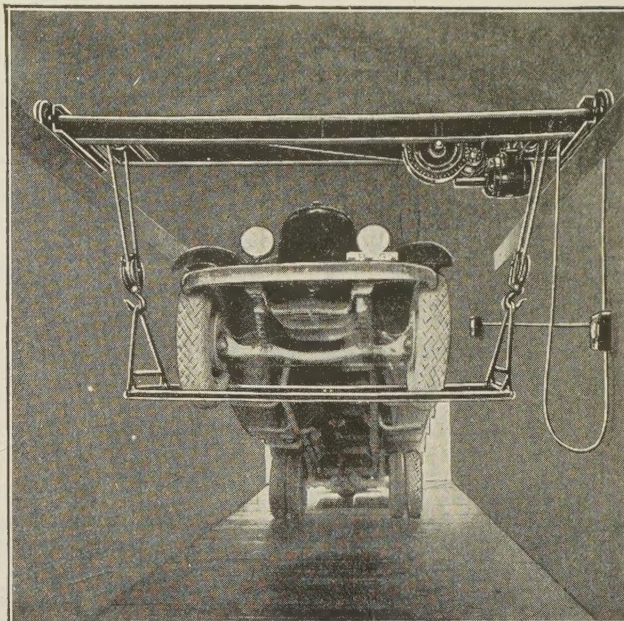
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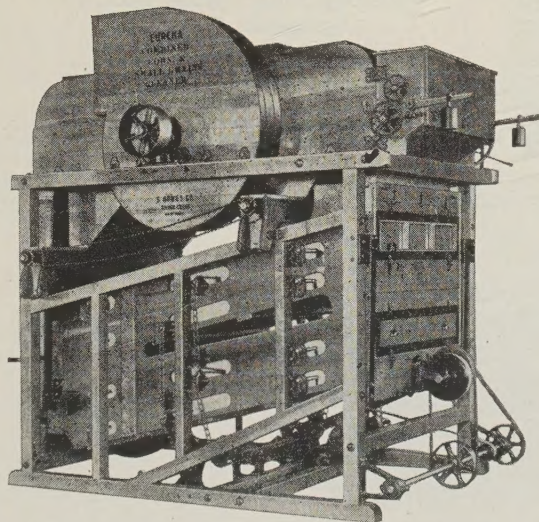


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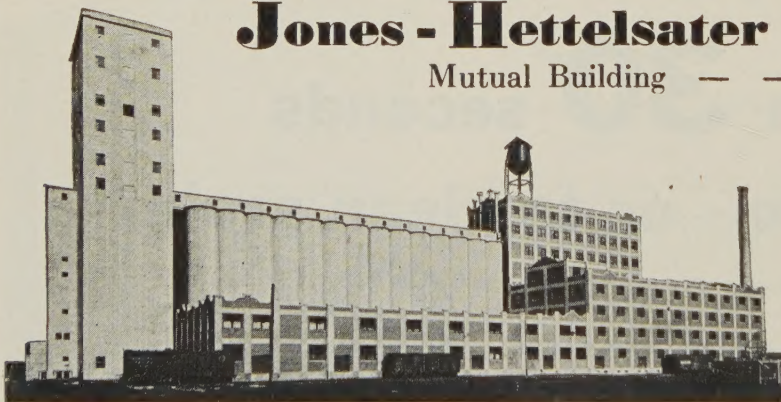
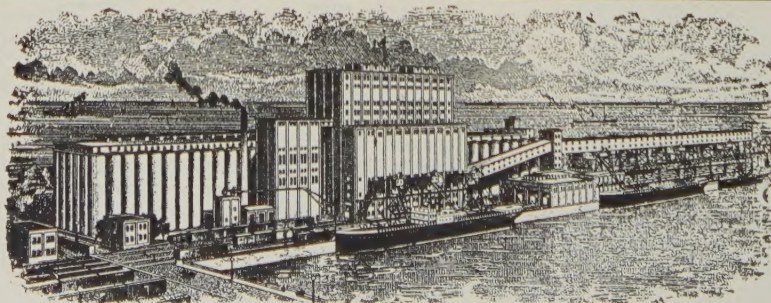
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29 Years' Experience

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YOUR ELEVATOR

can be brought up-to-date for less than it is costing you to operate it. Ask for our recommendations and estimates on modernizing your plant.

Reliance Construction Co.

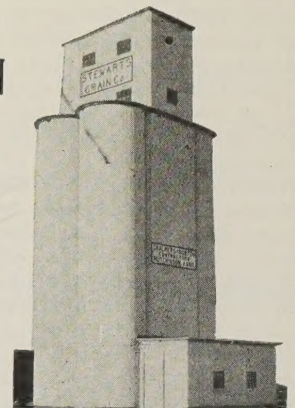
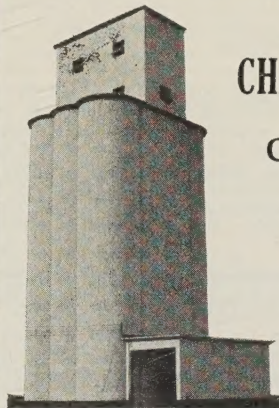
Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.

CHALMERS & BORTON

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ENGINEERS

HUTCHINSON,
KANSAS

Shipping Notices Duplicating

A convenient form for advising receivers of the grade, kind and weight of grain shipped.

Loaded into car—initials and number, seal numbers, at..... station on.....date: billed shipper's order notify.....; draft for \$.....; made through.....bank of..... to apply on sale of.....bushels made.....

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy pressboard, hinged covers, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ounces. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 75c; three copies, \$2.00, f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

DAY Dust Control System

Will Solve Your
Dust Problem—EFFICIENTLY
—EFFECTIVELY

Consult Us. No Obligation.

The Day Company

2938 Pillsbury Ave.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line, each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS-INDIANA-OHIO elevators for sale; all located in good grain territory; bargains. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN elevator for sale or rent; hay and potato house; all electrically equipped on C&NW direct to Chicago and St. Paul. A bargain. Mrs. Julia Niebuhr, Fall Creek, Wis.

DUNKIRK, IND.—30,000 bu. elevator, feed, coal and hay business for sale; only elevator here, population 2,500; also large open farm territory, present owner 15 years must retire, \$8,000, terms. A. E. Wilson, 323 Cal-Wayne Bldg., Fort Wayne, Ind.

MUST SELL

TO CLOSE ESTATE

Located on C., M. St. P. & P. R.R. in rich agricultural County in Illinois. The only business at station, so possibilities of lines of trade without limit. Large grain shipping station.

New modern frame grain elevator 24x30x40 ft. to eaves with 12" concrete walls, concrete floors, man lift, dump scales, driveway leanto over scales and office. Fairbanks automatic grain scale. Machinery alone cost over \$2500. Adjoining engine house with Sandwich 8 HP. engine. A frame corn crib—8x38—11 to 12 feet high, in good condition. A metal clad 16x20 feed and cement shed with 20x56 frame coal shed attached, cement foundation, floors, and partial concrete walls, all painted, in good condition and appearance. Seven-room, two-story house, modern, costing over \$4,000 to erect, a 54x108 frame lumber shed open, with center driveway. A new store building and office erected in 1934—size 20x24—modern in every way. Scale shed attached.

All buildings fully equipped, in good physical and working condition. Elevator just covered with copper alloy siding, and most buildings just painted. Stock consists of lumber, coal, hardware, twine, salt, seed and feed in season posts, tile. Competition friendly. Replacement value of buildings \$20,950.00. A real bargain—small fraction of replacement. Address 78J14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

OHIO—Grain elevator and lumber yard for sale. Doing good business. Monnett & Cleveland Co., Caledonia, Ohio.

CENT. ILL.—75,000 bu. elevator and coal business; excellent opportunity. Bargain if interested in country grain business. Address 78M3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NEBRASKA—Grain elevator, dwelling house, hen house, for sale; located heart of corn belt; small grain made; corn crop excellent; priced to sell. Mrs. Della Forristal, Cornlea, Neb.

FOR SALE—10,000 bu. elevator, with warehouse and other equipment. New and used machinery for mills and elevators. T. A. McWilliams, 115 E. St. Catherine, Louisville, Ky.

NEBRASKA—Grain, Coal and Lumber Yard office with 25 ton Howe Scale, located on the U.P. right of way, small modern residence and public garage on lots joining yard; all on main business street; good condition; located here 48 years, County Seat; crop prospects good. Want to retire; priced at a bargain. J. C. Wright & Son, Papillion, Nebr.

INDIANA—12,000 bu. elevator with coal yard doing fine business every day; large warehouse with switch inside loading pens with scales for livestock. Elevator is electrically equipped, 3 ph. with hammer mill and mixer, also Monarch Double Motor driven attrition mill; all in good condition. Located in central part of state on good RR; good farming community. Good reason for selling. For location address 1254 E. Maple Ave., Noblesville, Ind.

SOUTHWESTERN OHIO—25,000 bu. ironclad grain elevator on own ground and side track; fully equipped with cleaners, sheller, hammer mill, etc. Located Preble county; good roads, school, churches. Handle all grains, feeds, coal, etc. No competition. Priced right for quick sale. Owner wishes to devote his entire time to other interests. R. O. Klepinger, Ingomar, Ohio.

ELEVATORS TO LEASE

WANTED TO LEASE elevators in good crop location; state lease wanted and class competition. Add. 78M6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILL FOR SALE

FOR SALE—60 bbl. flour and feed mill, house and two acres land. Electric power. P. T. Baranowski, Kellnersville, Wis.

WISCONSIN—50 bbl. flour and feed mill, in good location for sale or rent; good running condition and active trade. Address Box 92, Whitehall, Wisconsin.

TEXAS—Feed mill with over 20 ton daily capacity; dry and sweet feeds; corn meal and whole wheat flour, corn chops. Electrically operated; storage for 8,000 gal. molasses; own building 120x30 on RR land at low rental. Building and equipment in excellent repair. G. A. Golder, Harlingen, Tex.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

S. E. PENN.—Commercial feed plant; reasonable capacity, thoroughly equipped; modern; best shipping and transit facilities; going concern long established; exceptional opportunity. Address 78G9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Salesmen to handle best line of farm salt to elevators and stores on commission basis. For particulars, write Box 328, Saginaw, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED as manager of country elevator; thoroughly experienced; all side lines except lumber; married, sober, dependable. Best of references. Know hedging, merchandising, blending; keep books. Prefer Iowa, but will go anywhere with good farmers or line company. Add. 78L6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

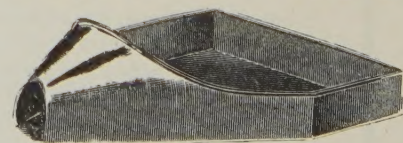
Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

SAMPLE PANS



Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00; Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65, at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 76D6 Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

INVINCIBLE Grain Cleaner, No. 5 for sale; slightly used. Will Sacrifice. Amo Milling Co., Amo, Indiana.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 76D7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 76D8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 76D5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

RICHARDSON auto. scale; large 14 in. 35 ft. centers elvtr.; truck dump; 2"x6" cribbing at ½ price ready to load. W.W.Pearson, Reynolds, Ind.

FOR SALE—Second hand feed and elevator machinery; Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meters; Bolinder Diesel Engines. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

BARGAINS

Pipe, Corrugated Metal Roofing

Guaranteed Good Condition

Pipe, cut lengths for fence posts.

Stockyards Lumber Co.,

4600 S. Halsted St.,

Union Stock Yards Chicago, Ill.

USED MACHINERY

Attrition Mill 24" Bauer with direct connected 20 HP. motors with starter \$275.00. OIL ENGINE 10 HP. Fairbanks-Morse with clutch pulley \$150.00. FEED MILL Prater No. 5 motor driven, practically new \$225.00. FARM MOTOR 5 HP. Westinghouse portable, complete NEW \$200.00. Large stock REBUILT electric motors. all makes, types and sizes, attractively priced. GUARANTEED, write us on your requirements. ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., 728 South Wyman Street, Rockford, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS

SPEEDY PRINTER prints Cards, Letters Tags quickly and neatly. Complete set \$15.00. Pekas Duplicators, Lesterville, South Dakota.

Your RADIO MARKET Record

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of market quotations for ready reference.

This form provides convenient spaces for hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. A week on a sheet, and a year's supply of sheets in a book.

Order Form CND 97-5.

Price, \$1, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 lb.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

SCALES FOR SALE

SCALES—New and rebuilt, every purpose, bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Factory trained mechanics. Acme Scale Exchange, 1718 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

MOTOR TRUCK SCALES. Bargains. All capacities. Used scales. Money back guarantee. Salesman wanted. Bonded Scale Company, manufacturer. Dept. GFJ, Columbus, Ohio.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED 8 or 10 bushel automatic scale. Address 78M2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Used 10 or 15 ton truck scale, type registering beam. Hallsted Elevator, Crawford, Neb.

SEEDS FOR SALE

ILLINI, Manchu, Dunfield Soy Beans, Reid's, Krug and 90 Day Yellow Seed Corn. Booking Hybrid for 1938. Central Market, Macomb, Ill.

SOYBEANS, Sudan Grass, Millets, Alfalfa and Sweet Clover. Booking highest yielding hybrids for 1938. Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Duplicating Order Book

Keeping a carbon copy of all orders given for merchandise or supplies facilitates the accurate checking of bills. Each blank has spaces provided for all the essential facts involved in each purchase e. g. No., Date, Seller, Ship to Whom, How Ship, Terms, When, Salesman, Buyer. This handy order book contains 75 originals printed on bond paper, perforated for easy removal; 75 duplicates printed on manila, 2 sheets of carbon paper and 2 pages for "Index to Contents," all check bound in a good quality of press board. Size 5½x8½ ins. Order Form 528. Single copy 50 cents; four copies \$1.00, plus postage. Weight, one book, 10 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

Use of Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon gives a complete record and at the same time, a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6¾ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book 7½x12 inches. 250 leaves with 5 sheets of carbon.

Each ticket has spaces for following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19GT Duplicating. Price \$1.20 plus postage.

Triplacating is the same form as 19GT described above with 125 sheets strong white tissue for buyer, bound in between the original tickets for hauler and the duplicate for headquarters so as to make three copies with one writing. Five sheets dual faced carbon, 375 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.65 plus postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book

A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets of form shown, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 ins. **Order Form 62. Price \$1.45, plus postage.** Weight 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

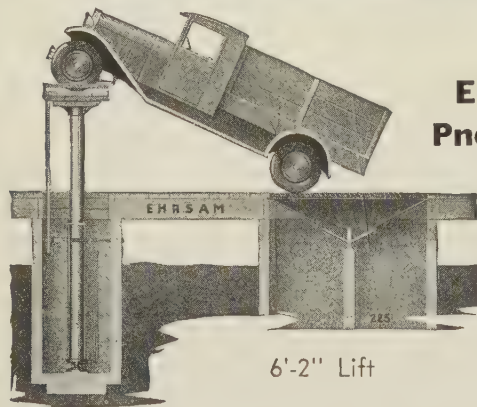
Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

_____19			
Bought of _____			
Load of _____			
Price _____	Per Cwt.	Gross _____	Lbs.
Price _____	Per Bu.	Tare _____	Lbs.
Driver _____	on. off.	Net _____	Lbs.
		Net _____	Bu.
_____Weigher.			

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)

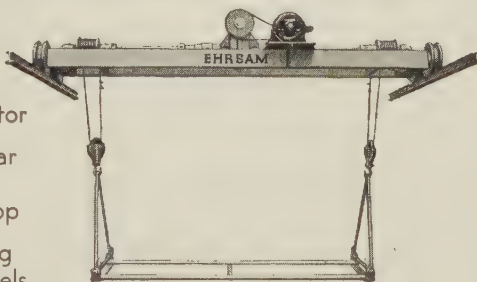
EHR SAM Grain Elevator Equipment



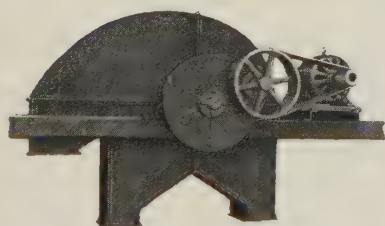
**Ehrsam
Pneumatic
Auto
Truck
and
Wagon
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Ehrsam Overhead Electric Dump

Extra
Heavy
Construction
3 H. P. Motor
Worm Gear
Drive
Cannot Drop
Ball-Bearing
Track Wheels



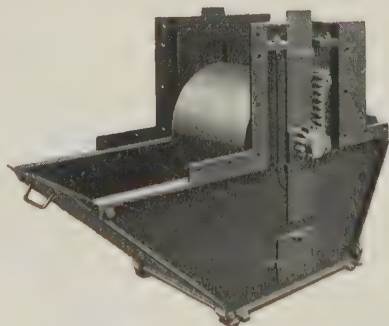
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Spur Gear
Reducer
V Belt Drive
Roller Bearings
Differential
Brake Backstop

Ehrsam Roller-Bearing Boot

Non Choking
—
Automatic
Takeup
—
Timken Roller
Bearings
Grease
Only at Long
Intervals

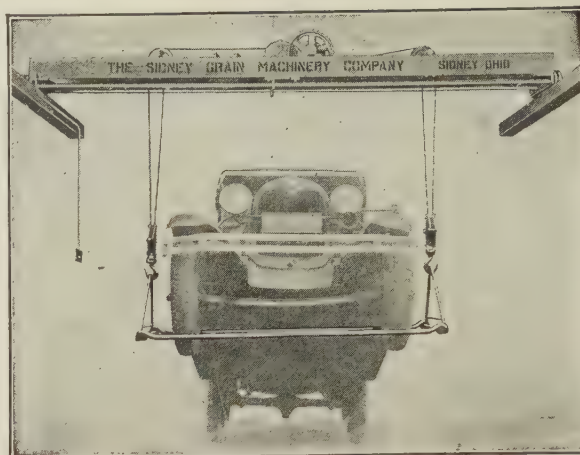


Everything for the Country and Terminal Elevator

Write for Literature

The J. B. EHR SAM & SONS MFG. CO.
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

Chicago Sales Representative
W. H. Kent, 549 W. Washington Blvd.



SIDNEY TRAVELING TRUCK DUMP

designed for your driveway
with
special geared motor unit and push button
control.

**STURDY
SILENT
FAST**

Send for descriptive literature.

THE SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY COMPANY
SIDNEY, OHIO

JULY BRINGS MOST FIRES

Records show that the average monthly Mill and Elevator fire loss reaches its peak in the month of July.

You can help better the record!

1. Keep dry grass and rubbish cleaned from premises.
2. Keep shafting lined up and worn bearings repaired.
3. Replace broken windows and re-nail loose siding.
4. Oil every bearing regularly and carefully. "Hot Box" is the cause of many fires.
5. Watch the careless smoker. He has no right to jeopardize your property and your job.
6. Inspect every bearing and entire house before closing.
7. A "Hot Box" at closing time is a bad hazard.
8. Pull the electric entrance switch at night.

Ask for a July-August Display Poster.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
Department of
**Association of Mill and Elevator Mutual
Insurance Companies**
400 West Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1898

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 23, 1937

GRAIN bot right is easily sold at a living profit. Try it.

DAMP GRAIN shipped to distant markets often earns most discouraging discounts.

BUYING on a safe margin is by far the most satisfactory way to start a new crop to market.

PAYING grain prices for common water seldom proves profitable. Better run an average sample through your moisture tester.

OVERBIDDING the market may swell the volume of your grain business, but it can generally be depended upon to shrink your bank balance.

FEWER cottonseed oil mills are violating the U. S. law against misbranding the protein percentage of their meal. Doubling and tripling the small fines on careless repeaters would be a wholesome deterrent to the few who treat the law with contempt.

EARLY RECEIPTS of new crop grain is filling every dealer with a strong longing for an up-to-date drier.

USE the Journal's reports of business changes to correct your mailing lists and thus cut your postage bill in two.

WATCH your purchases of new oats. The new grading rules will become effective July 1 and you must sell by them even tho you buy by kind.

LOCAL MEETINGS are proving a valuable stimulus in the work of state grain dealers' associations. They promote harmony and good will.

HAVE YOU posted the published photos of the truckers who have been swindling farmers and grain dealers with false weights? Why not warn your farmer patrons?

SOME OATS are likely to go into store in damp condition on this crop and may come out black as your hat and hard as a rock. If not dry enough to bin, it is advisable to ship as soon as possible.

FEED GRINDERS who charge only five cents per hundred for grinding are fooling themselves and their bankers. Many have found grinding unprofitable event at ten cents per hundred. Watch your costs.

RAISING the duty on corn as proposed by some Congressmen would penalize feeders without material benefit to the growers, whose real prosperity should proceed from producing more corn to sell at prevailing high prices.

WHEN a poultryman comes into the elevator to buy a poultry remedy it will be convenient to have at hand the report of the Federal Trade Commission branding the desired and advertised remedy a fake, as the reason the dealer does not carry it on his shelves.

BUSINESS MEN threatened with government competition will be pleased to learn that the senator from Missouri is declaring that the Inland Waterways Corporation (government) is engaged in ruinous competition with private lines which have started service on the Mississippi south of St. Louis.

BEING A GOOD FELLOW sometimes costs all out of proportion to its rewards, especially when the country grain buyer pays a farmer for grain without considering the landlord's lien, the thresher's lien, the seed lien, and more recently the crop mortgage of the Farm Credit Administration. At the risk of discommoding his farmer friends the grain buyer owes it to himself to side-step all future trouble by making the check for the grain payable jointly to the farmer and the several parties interested, leaving it up to the farmer to get their indorsements before the bank will let him have the cash.

CROP KILLERS this season have had hard luck. For several months their strong hold was lack of subsoil moisture. Rains drove them out of the Ohio Valley and later out of the Southwestern dust-bowl. Last week rains in Saskatchewan all but routed the heralds of disaster, their remaining trump of black rust depending on wind and high temperatures.

THE SOONER millfeed prices become adjusted to the lower level, that seems inevitable, the better it will be for all concerned. Rains creating an abundance of green feed have eased the price of bran nearly 50 per cent since the middle of April, and feed handlers look for a slowly sagging price movement.

DETECTIVE and mystery stories in the books are rivaled by the stories some grain dealers can tell of the exploits of tricky truckers. The gun-play favored in the flashy detective weeklies is outdone by grain elevator managers, one of whom at Lapel, Ind., put six bullets into a bandit.

THE WAY soybean prices are dropping these June days should be a warning to dairymen and other feeders to plan a more liberal use of soybean oil meal in their rations. The oil alone, even if sold at a good price can not sustain the market for the bean, since the meal forms so large a by-product.

EVEN THE Buro of Agricultural Economics now estimates that the wheat carry over July 1 will be the smallest for many years. The carryover in Canada, Australia and Europe also promises to be smaller than usual so it will take more than an average crop in North America to depress the market or even fill the bins at home.

INAUGURATION of trading in pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange June 16 by stabilizing the market will be beneficial in preventing in future such a collapse of the market in pepper as occurred in England some time ago when several firms handling pepper went into bankruptcy.

ELEVATOR MEN unloading cargoes of Argentine corn are convinced the Argentinians must be inveterate cigaret smokers. Else why should there be collected a double handful of matches from a single boatload of corn. One elevator at Buffalo was damaged by a dust explosion resulting from matches in Argentine corn.

CALIFORNIA feed men have become convinced that financing turkey ranches does not pay. Financing other farm activities does not pay when the farm operator's credit is not good enough at the bank, and the grain dealer becomes an involuntary partner in the enterprise with the privilege of losing his investment if it fails or receiving but ordinary interest if it succeeds.

COMBINING wet wheat makes trouble all along the line, taking toll of everyone who handles the damp grain. The time to scotch this is right at the start by discounting grain harvested with a combine when wet or too early in the day when the dew is on. The grain buyer who examines the wheat closely for excess moisture will escape being stung by wheat spoiling in the bin of the railroad car.

THE RYE market in Canada seems to be in the position of the corn market in the States, in the fancy price the cash and futures are commanding, reflecting the shortage of that grain, there being only 631,820 bus. of rye in all Canadian elevators, against 4,056,299 a year ago. The condition of the growing rye crop in Saskatchewan, the leading rye province, has been deteriorating since the last condition report of 59.

THE FARMER at Glen Elder, Kan., who stored wheat for 6 years in the local elevator and paid heavy accumulated storage charges to realize a profit of only 5 cents per bushel may have had private reasons for holding, but all the statistics are against holding. On the average of many years the grower who sells as soon after harvest as convenient realizes a higher average price than farmers who hold.

A SPEAKER at the convention of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n bemoans the fact that seedsmen are degenerating into mere merchandisers instead of retaining their old professional pride in the quality of seed handled by them. Just in proportion as seed analysts perfect their tests, and germination, purity and origin are certified, so will the seedsmen reach the position of the grain dealers, most of whom sell inspection certificates.

BIGGER AND BETTER country grain elevators are promised in the present evolution enlarging the territory tributary to the grain elevator reached by motor truck and concrete highway to an area several times that accessible to the horse-drawn wagon hauling a small load slowly over a dirt road to the small elevator. In the competitive struggle the house with the large truck scale and speedy elevating leg will come out on top.

THE CAUTIOUS shipper will refrain from contracting to make prompt delivery of grain during the next few months except that his failure be excused in case of strikes or other causes beyond his control. Railway labor notwithstanding, it is paid higher wages than any other class, is demanding many increases and threatening to strike if demands are not granted. The rail carriers cannot afford to pay more unless they are permitted to charge more for transportation, and any advance in rates will force an advance in the consumers' cost of all articles transported.

School Days for Grain Dealers

The prospects of a grain crop of good volume but of unknown quality have turned grain dealers attention to the grain grading schools which have been held this spring. The great universities in the surplus grain producing states have joined with the state and federal grain inspection authorities and the grain dealers associations in an effort to furnish the basic instruction in how to apply the federal grain standards.

These schools have been most helpful and without exception the students who have attended report that the time spent was well worth while and it is hoped that these educational programs will be continued another year. Any organization that can guarantee a representative number of grain dealers in attendance will find it possible to secure the necessary instruction staff from among the grain inspection or grain supervision offices.

A number of years experience seems to have developed a type of school where the principal subject is the actual analysis of samples of grain that the dealer handles. This analysis work combined with short talks on the subject of grain inspection and closely allied subjects is favored by the grain dealer students.

The federal officials in the extension and grain supervision services who are working with the various state and local organizations in arranging these programs are to be commended on their efforts.

A better understanding of the federal grades by all who use them will be most beneficial to the whole grain industry. It will ultimately reflect in better prices to the consumer and in a more usable product for the processor. It will assist in removing one of the important hazards in the grain industry—the hazard of "grade guessing" and substitute for it the quality standards of known grades.

Not all of the grain grading schools are limited to grain dealers. There are also schools for farmers and recently for the teachers of vocational agriculture in our high schools. This last group holds much in promise for a thoro understand-

ing of grain quality among the future producers of grain thruout the country.

This education among producers will be of great assistance to the grain dealers who are trying to apply the grain standards at country points because if producers can grade their own grain they will be more satisfied with the dealer's grades when applied carefully.

Protesting Government's Business Ventures

Judging from the unanimity with which thoughtful grain dealers attending the spring conventions of the trade have adopted resolutions denouncing the government's venture into business in competition with private enterprise business men generally have not much confidence in the ability on the intention of politicians to make a success of any business undertaking in which they have no money invested.

Frequent changes in policies of any business undertaking make profitable operation most difficult and inasmuch as the official personnel of every government undertaking is always likely to be changed at the next election, office holders have little interest in the permanence of the Government's business or industrial ventures.

Nearly every experience of governments which have ventured into business throughout the world carries complete conviction that service in any form is not within the proper province of government and invariably makes for waste, extravagance and inefficiency, yet so long as the taxpayers foot the annual deficit without alarming protest the lawmakers may be expected to load the budget with new and expensive experiments in order to provide sinecures for worthy supporters.

While resolutions adopted by the merchants engaged in any line of business always have some influence with lawmakers, the same arguments or statements on the printed letterheads of all the association's individual members would wield far greater influence; persistent protests from both would receive more respectful attention.

The Man Who Tries

"It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error or shortcoming; who does actually try to do the deed; who knows the great enthusiasm, the great devotion, spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat."

The Cost of Elevator Operation

The harvesting of more prolific crops than for years confronts all country elevator operators with many trying problems, but none more disturbing than the costs of operation. Hence the timely address of Investigator Wallace before the Ohio Ass'n, published in the running account of the meeting elsewhere in this number will prove of real interest to every grain dealer whose dominating ambition is to make a living profit.

Ever since the scoop shovel days of the average country buyer his judgment has been warped by a perverted desire for greater and greater volume. He seems to be blind to the necessity of realizing a net profit if he is to continue in business altho he will readily admit that all expenses of operation must be met before he can realize any profit.

Altho most elevator operators carry some side lines, it should not be difficult to keep an accurate account of the expenses of operating the elevator each of the last five crop years and then apportion the expense over the average number of bushels handled during the same period.

Obsolescence of machinery, deterioration of grain in store and in transit, loss of grain in shipping, demurrage and discounts as well as contract defaults all demand a prominent place in every cost of handling statement.

It is reasonable to credit every well-posted elevator operator with caution against the known pitfalls of his business and nothing will keep him better advised of the expenses which have a first lien on income than an itemized account of all moneys paid out for operation, maintenance and depreciation. The more accurate the expense account the easier will it be for the observing manager to reduce it.

The narrow margins prevailing in the days of thirty cent corn have no place in today's markets. The greater investment and the increased cost of every operation calls for a much wider margin if the buyer is to play safe. Overbidding the market when prices are high as at present is most hazardous. Better buy on a safe margin or not at all.

GRAIN SHIPPERS would help to facilitate the unloading of their cars at destination by removing all blocks from floor of car before loading. Blocks nailed to floor of box cars to prevent shifting of machines, when hidden by grain, break the shovel and often seriously injure shovel operators. The blocks also prevent the removal of all the grain, so shippers will promote their own interests and help the terminal elevator men by removing them.

The Australian government officially places the intended wheat acreage at 13,700,000 acres compared with 12,350,000 acres planted last year.

Commodity Exchange Act Sustained by Circuit Court

In the suit by Jas. E. Bennett & Co. to restrain enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act on the ground of unconstitutionality the U. S. Circuit Court at Chicago on June 11, in an opinion written by Judge Evan Evans and concurred in by Judges Will Sparks and J. Earl Major, affirmed the decision of the District Court holding the Act constitutional.

Plaintiffs informed the court that their transactions were wholly intrastate, and so were beyond the control of Congress. Particularly did they contend that the section of the Act providing for investment of margin funds is unconstitutional, as well as prohibition of trading in indemnities and the requirement that futures commission merchants and floor brokers register, as an unauthorized delegation of legislative power.

The court did not go into the facts, confining itself to considering decisions of the Supreme Court as precedents.

Plaintiffs' attorneys, Walter Bachrach and Arthur Magid, made a good presentation of the distinction between manipulative trading which may be subject to regulation and the great bulk of legitimate trading not manipulative and therefore not subject to regulation. Also they pointed out clearly that exchange transactions in futures are not interstate, quoting the Supreme Court in *Moore v. New York Cotton Exchange*, decided three years after the *Olsen* case, as follows:

"The New York Exchange is engaged in a local business. Transactions between its members are purely local in their inception and in their execution. They consist of agreements made on the spot for the purchase and sale of cotton for future delivery, with a provision that such cotton must be represented by a warehouse receipt issued by a licensed warehouse in the port of New York and be deliverable from such warehouse. Such agreements do not provide for, nor does it appear that they contemplate, the shipment of cotton from one state to another. If interstate shipments are actually made it is not because of any contractual obligation to that effect; but it is a chance happening which cannot have the effect of converting these purely local agreements or the transactions to which they relate into subjects of interstate commerce. *Ware & Leland v. Mobile County*, 209 U. S. 405, 412, 413, 52 L. ed. 855, 859, 28 Sup. Ct. Rep. 526, 14 Ann. Cas. 1031. The most that can be said is that the agreements are likely to give rise to interstate shipments. This is not enough."

The adverse decision rested largely on the case of *Chicago Board of Trade vs. Olsen*, 262 U. S. 1, in which the Supreme Court said:

"Whatever threatens to obstruct or unduly to burden the freedom of interstate commerce is within the regulatory power of Congress under the commerce clause, and it is primarily for Congress to consider and decide the fact of the danger and meet it."

The dictum of Congress that transactions on the Chicago Board of Trade burden the freedom of interstate commerce is diametrically opposite to the facts. The fact is that the transactions on the Board of Trade facilitate commerce, instead of burdening it. Without the Board of Trade it would be more difficult to effect sales and purchases of grain, and buyers and sellers would be compelled to take a larger margin of profit, for safety.

Thus, if Congress accepts a false premise a whole body of law can be built up on the false foundation, which is what has been done in commodity exchange regulation.

The Circuit Court said: "Where the Supreme Court has spoken our province is to apply the decisions to the facts of the case before us." "Nor do we expect Congress to have the same sort of hearings to establish a fact as would be followed if a court were investigating a fact issue." "Congress may accept unsworn statements of business men engaged in a particular field without placing the witness under oath or subjecting him to cross-examination." "If a finding is obviously contrary to evidence before Congress of which the Court has knowledge or of which we may take judicial notice, we may reject the Congressional finding."

"There is nothing offered in the evidence which in the least suggests that the finding which Congress made in this Act is contrary to the facts."

In view of the court's statement in the sentence immediately preceding it is to be hoped that in the contemplated appeal to the United States Supreme Court ample evidence will be offered to warrant rejection by the court of last resort of the Congressional finding. Everyone familiar with Board of Trade transactions knows they do not burden either intrastate or interstate trade.

The Board of Trade is not enjoying a monopoly enabling it to exact toll. Anyone having grain to buy or sell is privileged to go around it, and much grain is so bought and sold on the non-future-trading exchanges.

The Board of Trade exists because it effects a real economy in the handling of grain, the dictum of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is a travesty on justice that a whole mass of burdensome regulations should be fastened on the future trading exchanges on the unfounded theory of removing burdens.

Washington News

The Commodity Exchange Act may be applied to cotton in the near future by Washington officials who are studying extension of credit and segregation of margins.

Regulation of private grain elevators is planned by the Federal Trade Commission, which has asked Senator Capper to sponsor a bill based on an investigation of practices of private elevators recently completed by the Commission.

The House Agriculture Com'te on June 17 reported favorably a farm tenancy bill providing \$10,000,000 for the first year, \$25,000,000 for the second and \$50,000,000 for each year thereafter for the tenancy program. Farm owners may prefer to hold their land.

Washington, D. C.—The House agricultural com'te has under consideration a bill by Iowa's Representative Eicher to authorize the Sec'y of Agriculture to fix prices for farm products, based on compensation for farm management, wages, depreciation, taxes, overhead, 4% on investment and other factors; also proposed Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1937, supported by Mr. O'Neal and his Farm Buro.

Senator Copeland said June 15 the Senate commerce com'te would investigate the advisability of curtailing operations of the Inland Waterways Corporation. The com'te, he said, will give particular attention to the assertion of some senators that the federal barge service is no longer needed on the lower Mississippi. Copeland said he would call upon Maj. Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, president of the corporation, to show cause why the lower Mississippi service should not be discontinued. He explained the agency was set up during the war principally to demonstrate to private lines that it would be feasible to operate barges on inland waterways.

Wheat crop insurance and tenant farmer aid bills are to be pushed thru Congress, it was agreed June 15 at a conference attended by Senators Robinson, Pope and Bankhead, Representative Jones, Sec'y Wallace and several administration officials. It was agreed to postpone action on the big A.A.A. bill, including the ever-normal granary, until next year. This is a defeat for the American Farm Buro Federation that fathered the bill, which also provided for soil conservation, price adjustments and production control. The wheat crop insurance bill has passed the senate. The bureaucrats may gain some satisfaction from directing the farmers' activities but we doubt the farmers will heed the instructions of the swivel chair artists.

Seattle, Wash.—The Chicago headquarters of the Farmers National Grain Corporation announced June 16 that its Spokane, Seattle and Portland offices would be closed July 1 and its Pacific Northwest business discontinued. Marketing of grain for members will be taken up by the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Who Pays the Freight?

Grain & Feed Journals: Shipper "A" ships a car of hay from a point in Nebraska to a point in Ohio to consignee "B" on an order B/L, out-turn weights and grade guaranteed.

Consignee "B" inspected doorway of car, quality of which was in accordance with contract. Based upon the doorway inspection the car was reconsigned on a thru rate, all charges following, to another Ohio point, 30 miles beyond, involving another carrier. The car was billed to themselves, noting on the straight B/L the party for whom it was intended, which we will term consignee "C," later confirming to the freight agent and authorizing delivery to consignee "C." No collection drafts were involved between consignee "B" and consignee "C."

When consignee "C" started to unload the car, it developed the car had been plugged and they refused the shipment. Consignee "B" then moved the car, on a switch movement, to consignee "D." A complete examination was made by consignee "B," consignee "D" and the freight agent. Most of said shipment was moldy, musty and otherwise unfit for feeding purposes, whereupon a formal refusal was made by both consignees. Notice of refusal was accepted by the local agent and he notified shipper "A" in Nebraska of said refusal, asking for disposition and payment of freight. After due course of time said local agent disposed of the car on a salvage basis, crediting the proceeds to the freight bill.

The delivering carrier exerted little effort to collect freight from shipper "A" but did attempt to collect from consignee "B," stating that they were a local firm and much easier to bring action against.

Consignee "B" refused payment of freight, bringing action against shipper "A" to recover amount of draft paid when first inspected, in other words, refusing shipment and attempting to recover purchase price.

Was there an acceptance by consignee "B" and are they liable for the freight? Please bear in mind the freight is from the originating point in Nebraska to the final destination, which was a thru rate and the same to both points, excepting a small switching charge.

Is a consignee generally liable for freight charges when they do not accept shipment?

Would this be considered one interstate shipment or one interstate shipment and one intrastate shipment?—L. J. Dill Grain Co., Columbus, O.

Ans.: Outturn weights and grades having been guaranteed there was no acceptance by Consignee "B," as far as seller was concerned; but as far as the railroad company is concerned the reconsignment was an acceptance.

A "notify party" on a S/O B/L is not liable to the carrier if he refuses to have anything to do with the shipment.

Neither is a consignee named in the B/L if he refuses the shipment and informs the carrier that he is not the owner. This follows because the contract of shipment is made by the shipper, and no one can be made a party to a contract without his consent.

Just as soon, however, as a "notify party," a consignee, or a rank outsider exercises dominion over a shipment in some way by directing its handling or unloading or reconsigning his act is deemed that of an owner and he becomes liable for freight charges, undercharges, or demurrage.

By the B/L the carrier is given its choice against whom to collect, section 7 providing, "The owner or consignee shall pay the freight and average, if any, and all other lawful charges. The consignor shall be liable for the freight and all other lawful charges."

It was an interstate shipment.

Trucker Buying Wheat in Illinois?

Grain & Feed Journals: We know of a trucker buying wheat in Illinois and hauling to mills in Indiana. As he has no Interstate Commerce permit, is he violating the law?—L. E. Meyer & Sons, Belmont, Ill.

Ans.: If this trucker actually buys the grain himself he is neither a common carrier nor a contract carrier subject to the U. S. Motor Vehicle Act. As a private carrier he is subject only to safety regulations under the U. S. Act, and to state licensing regulations.

A bill is now in the Illinois legislature to regulate highway trucking.

Using Cars as Warehouses?

Grain & Feed Journals: A person here is advertising that he intends to buy wheat this summer. He has nothing but a pair of scales. He intends to load the wheat into the car with a blower, using the car as his warehouse. Can he do this under the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of the Nutile Fruit Co. v. B. & M. R. R. Co.?—Louis K. Meyer, Belmont, Ill.

Ans.: The I. C. C. ruling in this case, 156 I. C. C. 87, was "A railroad's primary function is to move traffic. A shipper has no legal right to use a car as a warehouse or to use a car or a public delivery track as a trading place."

It is up to the railroad company to refuse to furnish a car for loading grain if applicant has no grain in sight and the carrier believes its equipment will be tied up unduly.

Control of Elevator Leases?

Grain & Feed Journals: Does the Interstate Commerce Commission fix the rental or rate of return on elevators owned by railroad companies and leased to private grain firms?—Nebraska.

Ans.: The Interstate Commerce Commission is without power to fix the rate on anything, not even a freight rate. It may declare a rate to be unreasonable or discriminatory; but in the case of grain elevators leased by railroad companies to grain firms it has made no findings in specific cases, only a general statement that charges for use of railroad property must not be so low as to be equivalent to a rebate.

On Oct. 10, 1922, the Interstate Commerce Commission, in 73 I. C. C. 671, gave a decision involving warehouse sites at Spokane, Wash., and Fresno, Cal., and a grain elevator site at New York, but the Commission confined its remarks to the warehouse site at Spokane as fairly representing the situation at all other points. No order was made in this case.

The Commission said: "The Interstate Commerce Act contains no provision authorizing us to prescribe or regulate the terms or conditions under which carriers may lease their lands to shippers. The authority which we have over such leases is wholly indirect, and comes into being only where the lease results in some violation of the Interstate Commerce Act, resulting in what amounts to a refunding or remission of some portion of the published freight rates."

Farmer Held Wheat Six Years

A farmer hauled 312 bus. of the 1931 wheat crop to the elevator at Glen Elder, Kan., July 10, 1931, but did not sell it until June, 1937, at which time 71 cents per bushel storage charges had accrued.

When delivered the price was about 34 cents per bushel at Glen Elder, and at time of sale was \$1.10 per bushel; but on the price upturn of 76 cents in 6 years the farmer gained only 5 cents, which does not cover the interest on the investment, deterioration in quality and shrinkage, proving that there is no profit in storing grain a long time.

New Set-Up of Farmers National Grain Corporation

The Farmers National Grain Corporation has zoned the grain-growing states into four areas, and will enter the new crop year, July 1, with a marketing program formulated largely by operating com'tes in each area, it was announced June 17 by W. C. Engel, vice-president and general manager of the corporation.

Area 1 includes Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Colorado.

Area 2 takes in Montana, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Area 3 comprises Maryland, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan.

Area 4 includes California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Utah.

Each participating regional in an area will have one director of Farmers National, and these directors will serve as an area operating com'te, with the aid and advice of a manager of the area. The area manager will be selected by the general manager of Farmers National, with the approval of the operating com'te of the area. Branch managers, in each case, will be selected by the area manager and will have the approval of the general manager of Farmers National and the area operating com'te. All acts of the area operating com'te will be subject to the approval of the board of directors of Farmers National.

The duties of the area operating com'te will be to recommend policies for the area. It will meet monthly.

The executive com'te of Farmers National will serve as an operating com'te nationally, with the aid and advice of the general manager and an area manager from each area. It will be the duty of this com'te to consider operating policies suggested by the area operating com'te, and/or make recommendations to each area. This com'te will meet monthly also.

Under this program the general office will supervise policies approved by the operating and executive com'tes; arrange for financing thru commercial banks and Farm Credit Administration; handle insurance and all types of bonds for all areas; supervise area audits; consolidate area reports; handle lease or purchase of all country or terminal elevators; handle hedges, all exports and imports; dry edible beans, and maintain sales contacts for the benefit of all areas.

Profits or losses sustained in any area will be credited or charged among the participating regional groups on the basis of volume contributed by each.

"The advantages found in national marketing and a central fiscal policy are not sacrificed in this plan," Mr. Engel says, "and it does give regional co-operatives a greater voice in policy-making than they have had hitherto. Moreover, the program puts emphasis on careful policy-making. An increasing volume of grain originated co-operatively likely will be another result of this new program," he believes.

Twelve branch managers of the corporation have just concluded a two-day meeting at Chicago discussing the details of the new operating plan.

Wage and Hour Control Undesirable

Geo. H. Davis of Kansas City, pres. of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, appeared June 15 before the house and senate labor com'tes at Washington to oppose the administration's wages and hours bill.

Mr. Davis took issue with claims that any emergency justifies the bill. Davis asserted the measure was "extraordinary in character" and could be justified only by an emergency.

"I know of no such emergency," he said.

"I am not able to discover in our membership knowledge of such an emergency, and I have not learned of any other source from which information can be obtained."

Ohio Dealers Meet Again at Cedar Point

Welcomed by a deluge Sunday evening preceding the 58th annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, held at the Breakers hotel, Cedar Point, Sandusky, O., June 21 and 22, delegates suffered no dampening of the spirits thru business and play sessions. Promising prospects of bountiful harvest in sight left all in happy anticipation of a large volume of business.

Monday Morning Session

PRES. E. L. ALLTON, St. Paris, presided at the opening session.

REV. FELNELL, Sandusky, pronounced the invocation.

FRED E. LONG, hotel promotion manager, warmly welcomed the delegates and entertained with a series of stories.

PRES. ALLTON gave his annual address as follows:

Pres. Allton's Address

Country grain dealers and millers have much need of a live wire organization. We are fortunate that we have such a one in this state.

Today many problems face us, different taxes and laws made, and in the making. The Social Securities law, Unemployment Insurance, including our Sales Tax Stamps, etc., all require much extra work and bookkeeping. Various reports must be made out at stated periods, sworn to before a notary and filed with the proper authorities. Try to keep up with the various fads of merchandising feeds and other commodities handled by us. All of these together with a much too narrow margin of profit, caused by some over anxious competitors trying to build volume instead of profit increases the difficulty of operating a country elevator. This takes co-operation on the part of each one of us, for we can not handle these various problems as individuals, we must have an association to help solve or correct the abuses.

I feel that our State and Local associations should be brought into closer relationship. It is true that each territory may have some problems that must be ironed out locally, but real benefit must come through the state association. Local groups are not large enough nor in position to cope with important problems.

My plea would be, that we build for a larger membership, and that we work to our own best interests by being loyal subjects to the Ohio Grain Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

SEC'Y W. W. CUMMINGS, Columbus, gave his annual report as follows:

Sec'y Cummings' Report

The last quarter of a century has clearly demonstrated that trade associations not only are able to aid industry in dealing with its internal problems, but also that they are increasingly essential in the maintenance of a proper relationship between government and business. The financial, the social welfare, and the business policies of our federal government, as well as its regulations of fair competition, directly affect industry and trade. Taxation, social security, government competition and government regulation constitute increasingly important types of government activity confronting business. More and more are trade associations called upon to aid industry in dealing with such general economic and governmental questions. As local, state, and national legislation has increasingly affected business, the trade associations have given greater consideration to legislation and the relationship of business to government.

Our Association was organized in July, 1880, and has been in continuous operation since that date, weathering floods, depressions, panics and the New Deal. Ours is the oldest grain dealers association in America.

Membership.—During the past year we have dropped eighteen firms through non-payment of dues, discontinuance of business, or change in ownership, but we have secured twenty-two new members, leaving a net gain for the year of four members.

There are approximately 600 independent elevators in the state, but a number of firms operate two or more houses so that about 400 of the above number are listed as members of

our organization, leaving the remaining 200 as very likely prospects, although a few of them are direct members of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

The majority of the non-members are not in our ranks due mainly to a lack of personal solicitation, but of course there are a number, as in every industry, who are perfectly willing to ride along and enjoy the benefits secured through the association efforts without being willing to help defray the expense or upkeep of the organization. We have tried to show these non-members by correspondence how they can benefit themselves by joining us, and what the association is doing or has done for them, and our efforts have been fairly successful, but a little cooperation on the part of our members in urging these firms to join would be a great help in building up the organization.

Our Booster list this year is a small one, headed by our Vice-President, G. E. O'Brien of Greenville, who has secured three new members. C. E. Wilkinson of the J. E. Wells Co., Sidney, Ohio; Clarence Flivan of the Continental Grain Co., Columbus, and Charles Keilholtz of the E. L. Southworth & Co., Toledo, each having secured one. Your Secretary secured the remaining sixteen.

Passed On: We were very unfortunate in losing several of our older members by death during the past year. Those who have passed to the great beyond were: Henry Hirsch, veteran seed dealer of Toledo; H. Lee Early, one of the founders of the Early & Daniels Co., Cincinnati; Courtney Cunningham of the Sneath-Cunningham Co., Tiffin, and Julius Kempf, Director and Manager of the Pandora Milling Co., Pandora. We will greatly miss the counsel and comradeship of these old friends and associates.

The Secretary's office issued sixteen bulletins during the past year, endeavoring to give the latest information regarding legislative matters, the Patman-Robinson Bill, the Social Security Act and the numerous rulings of the Ohio Sales Tax Commission. Through the combined efforts of our association with other organizations the sales tax was eliminated on all grain, feed and seeds, thus eliminating a lot of detail work of the elevator men, who had previously been compelled to secure exemption certificates or collect the tax on all sales. The combined efforts also resulted in having the fee for appealing soybean grades reduced from \$4 to \$2 per car; the ruling of the railroads changed to permit one cleanup car each year of each kind of grain from country elevators, instead of only one car of all kinds of grain as formerly; the reduction in charges for car doors furnished for grain loading. Another matter we have been working on is the Bill recently presented in the U. S. Senate, S. B. No. 69, which proposes to limit the length of trains in interstate commerce to 70 cars. We have protested the passage of this bill realizing the greatly increased operating expense to the railroads would be immediately passed on to the trade in increased freight rates.

The Black-Connery Bill, H. R. 7200, to establish fair labor standards in and affecting interstate commerce, was presented in Washington on May 24th and referred to the Committee on Labor. The proposals in the Bill raise in new forms some of the questions involved in the now outlawed N. R. A. and not since the codes were

ended has there been brought forward such sweeping designs to regulate employment conditions throughout all industry as is contemplated in this Bill.

Discussion of the measure will probably center less upon the purposes at which it is aimed—the establishment of wage and hour standards—than upon the methods proposed for their achievement.

Chief among these is the proposal to create another labor board, this time a national labor standards board, with sweeping powers to be conferred upon five members to fix, within limits, thus far vaguely defined, minimum wages and maximum hours, and to regulate industrial employment.

Local Meetings: As has been the custom for the past several years, the group meeting at Circleville last July was the largest attended of any group meeting. The other meetings were fairly well attended, our only objection being that there were not enough meetings, but it seemed almost impossible to get the necessary cooperation in arranging dates and halls for meetings. This year we hope to hold a pre-harvest get-together in as many sections as possible.

PRES. ALLTON appointed the following com'ites:

NOMINATIONS: S. L. Rice, Metamora; John Motz, Brice; O. H. Pool, Waynesfield.

RESOLUTIONS: F. E. Watkins, Cleveland; G. E. O'Brien, Greenville; C. R. Hiegel, Leipsic.

AUDITING: L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; B. R. Hoaglin, Scott; Alfred Eier, Nevada.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Monday Afternoon Session

PRES. ALLTON presided at the second session.

R. B. BOWDEN, sec'y, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, delivered a brilliant address on national economic history, calling attention to the disciplines and forms of living of the generation before the turn of the century and the development of the machine age, which has wrecked family life and discipline and threatens our form of government. Dictatorship is facing us, believed Mr. Bowden. Grain and feed dealers are individualists, but are coming to realize that they must organize for self-protection.

The Connery-Black bill offered in Congress, Mr. Bowden said, failed to express hours and wages. Labor is refusing to support a minimum wage bill because minimums are likely to become standard rates. No one wants to assume the responsibility for naming hours and wages.

SAMUEL M. GOLDEN, Jamestown, N. Y., told of new developments in vitamins, describing vitamins' place in feed balance and animal and poultry nutrition. He described experiments to learn quantitative vitamin requirements of farm livestock, and measures adopted by the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials to establish standards for vitamin carriers. Chick units of vitamin D is the measure.

Vitamin G, and its place in promoting growth and hatchability, he explained. "Some day," said

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Officers Ohio Grain Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n



Left to right: Pres.-elect G. E. O'Brien, Greenville; 1st vice-pres. H. R. Wooley, Pickerington; 2d vice-pres. L. G. Bradstock, Wilmington; Sec'y-Treas. W. W. Cummings, Columbus.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Reliable Business Basis

Grain & Feed Journals: If grain dealers would handle the grain in their own territories at a safe margin of profit, they would be starting back on the road to the old reliable business basis that has so long been overlooked.—James M. Hanna, Willow Branch, Ind.

Discounts to Farmers

Grain & Feed Journals: How can a country shipper get farmers to understand that a discount on grain is necessary for off quality? I have been discounted 3c per bu. on wheat with moisture test of 14.6% and weight of 59 lbs. Try to pass that on to a farmer, and see what happens!

This applies to wheat. Of course, growers are more reasonable when they are discounted on very wet or moldy corn.—Clay Syler, North Manchester, Ind.

Busy Elevator? Not Now

Grain & Feed Journals: This elevator at one time handled a very large quantity of grain, its machinery singing merrily from early morning till very late at night.

During the last few years it has been silent, a large gray monument, a standing symbol of what has been. Its doors, which at one time were usually open to greet the rising sun and still open to bid farewell at the close of day, have remained closed.

What chance is there for us when the trucking problem presents such a formidable barrier, and is so prevalent? Apparently more corn is being trucked to the cities every year. Is it little wonder, tho, when trucks will haul it for less than one-half of what it costs us to ship by rail? The city elevator buying off the truck and competing with us has to pay in freight only a fraction of a cent per bushel switching charge from elevator terminal to industries located there. Our only salvation seems to be in reduced freight rates.—L. L. Warner, mgr. Farmers Grain & Coal Co., Green Valley, Ill.

Published Pictures Help to Grain Dealers

Grain & Feed Journals: As soon as I saw your pictures of crooked truckers I recognized the picture of Orville Drake, and am quite sure that George Folk was his companion when he came to our elevator on July 18, 1935, to buy a load of corn.

Orville Drake represented himself to be the buyer, the other fellow his driver. Drake said they were hauling baled hay from Yates Center, Kan., up into this part of the country and hauling corn back to avoid driving one way empty.

I asked him if they had no corn around Yates Center. He replied they had plenty of white corn, but no yellow, and added that his father was feeding 210 head of Whitefaced yearling steer calves, and insisted on feeding yellow corn.

The load of corn I sold him came to a little more than \$174 and Drake made payment with a check drawn on the First National Bank of Coffeyville, Kan. A few days later the check was returned marked "no good." Berry Grain Co. at Silverlake, Kan., got caught by the same outfit for \$168 in the same way.

Just a year later we were notified of the capture of Drake at Independence, Kan., and answered the county attorney's letter with identification of Drake.

Keep up the good work of publishing photographs and descriptions of defrauding truckers. It is a great help in stopping such practices.—Gordon Van Horn, mgr. Emmett Elevator Co., Emmett, Kan.

Posts Gallery of Rogues

Grain & Feed Journals: I live within 10 miles of McPherson, Kan., where five itinerant truckers were sentenced to prison terms for using concealed hydraulic jacks on semi-trailer trucks to defraud grain dealers on weights.

The rogues' gallery of truckers who have been arrested for use of concealed hydraulic jacks, appearing on the front cover of the April 14 issue of Grain & Feed Journals, I have posted in the front part of my office, for all to see.

I do not buy, nor do I sell, to itinerant truckers, or operators of trailer trucks. They are the greatest menace to the legitimate grain trade, excepting only the rat. Thanks for this picture of law breakers.—S. W. Smith, the Canton Grain Co., Canton, Kan.

Operating Costs of Elevators

Grain & Feed Journals: A list of the items of expense incurred in operating a country elevator includes:

Salaries of employees, old age retirement taxes, property taxes, income taxes, capital stock taxes, power, insurance on elevator and grain, freight on dockage, natural shrink of grain in store and in transit, weighing charges, inspection charges, commissions for selling grain, hedging charges, losses due to misgrading, depreciation, interest on investment, cost of bonds, agents and elevators, money and credit taxes, state taxes on grain in store, unemployment taxes, maintenance and up-keep of elevator and its machinery, and incidental expenses.

We are conducting a survey on elevator operating costs, and would appreciate hearing from those who keep an accurate record of their costs.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Dodge City, Kan.

Future Trading in Pepper was inaugurated June 16 on the New York Produce Exchange. Contracts are for 33,600 pounds. Each 1-100 cent change in price represents \$3.36 per contract, which is the minimum amount traded.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

June 25. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Walla Walla, Wash., Marcus Whitman Hotel.

June 30. Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n summer meeting, Urbana, Ill.

Aug. 19, 20. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, DeWitt-Clinton Hotel, Albany, N. Y.

Sept. 2, 3. Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Medinah Club, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 9, 10. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Jamestown, N. Y.

March 27, 28, 29, 30. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Kansas City, Mo.

Storage Time Extension on Bonded Grain Sought

Modification of the United States customs regulation that limits the storage of foreign bonded grain to 10 months in domestic elevators from the time of importation is sought by lake and coast storage terminals.

Thomas C. O'Brien, general manager of the Superior Elevator & Forwarding Co., Buffalo, N. Y., wired Buffalo's congressmen, asking them to place a modification proposal before the House Ways & Means Com'te. Limiting storage of bonded foreign grain to 10 months, said Mr. O'Brien, instead of the three years that used to be permitted, makes lake and coast elevator operation difficult. This rule, together with the 6c preferential rate on Canadian grain moving for export to England, he declared, has caused closing of five large Buffalo terminal elevators.

Ron Kennedy—A Live Wire

Ron Kennedy, who takes office July 6 as full time secretary of the Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, with offices at Des Moines, Ia., represents the younger generation in association work.

Altho but 27 years of age he has found time to attend and be graduated from the Stanford University of California, leaving 2-years' employment as a reporter on the Spokane Chronicle to become secretary of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n in the fall of 1934 when codes kept the trade in a turmoil.

Mr. Kennedy has acted as sec'y of the Pacific Northwest Tri-State Wheat Transportation Council, an organization of farmers interested in grain rate problems, secretary of a Tri-State Warehousing Com'te, member of an advisory com'te for the Washington State College program and budget, and secretary of the National Code Authority when the Blue Eagle was screaming.

He is unmarried, 6 ft., 4 ins. tall, of Scotch-Irish and Dutch descent and belongs to the Congregational Church and numerous civic and social clubs. His removal to Iowa is in order as all of his immediate ancestors have resided in that state.



Ron Kennedy, Des Moines, Ia., Sec'y Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

New Barley Elevator for Milwaukee

The most recent addition to the extensive plant of the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., brewer of the beer that made Milwaukee famous, is a barley elevator of steel-reinforced concrete having a capacity of nearly one million bushels.

This modern fire proof elevator is designed to unload carloads of barley, separate foreign material and other grain and seeds therefrom and grade the clean barley to be stored in the bins or when required for malting to pass thru a tunnel to the old malt elevator.

The available site had one side cut at an angle by the railroad track, with the consequence that bins on the railroad side have one wall at an angle instead of being square or rectangular as are all the other bins. The building is 121 ft., 1 in. long, 106 ft., 1 in. on the wide end and 55 ft., 4 ins. on the narrow end, 135 ft. high from basement floor to floor over bins, while the head end is 162 ft., 5½ ins. high to roof.

On the diagonal side of the building is a structural steel canopy sheltering the three car unloading pits, which are emptied by an 18-in. screw conveyor driven by a 25-h.p. motor reducer. Each pit has a power shovel driven by a 7½-h.p. motor reducer. The screw conveyor discharges to boot of receiving leg.

THE HEAD END of the house contains two elevating legs, one for receiving and one for re-elevating, with provision for a third leg to be installed later if required. The legs have 60-inch head pulleys and 18-in. rubber covered boot pulleys in cast iron boots. Boot pulley shafts have roller bearings. The belts are of rubber 10 inches wide, 6 ply, and have 9x7 inch Calumet Buckets. Each of the legs is driven by a 30-h.p. motor running 1,800 r.p.m. The receiving leg has an indicator stand with lever hoop and six numbers. The elevator heads are ventilated thru the roof by 14-in. ventilators.

The head house has a basement with eight floors above. In the basement are the elevator boots and belt conveyors. On first floor is a bagging spout. On second floor, 47 ft. above first floor are two No. 12 Ring Barley Graders driven by 10-h.p. motors running 1800 r.p.m. On third floor are two No. 9 Separators driven by 10-h.p. motors running 1,200 r.p.m. On fourth floor is the 2,000-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale with spout to car and to bins feeding the two separators below. On fifth floor is the 2,500-bu. garner for hopper scale. On sixth floor are the elevator heads projecting thru top floor, conveyor belt and 30-h.p. motor driving belt. On top floor are the motors driving the elevator legs.

THE STORAGE is in 49 bins and garner. Except where divided or on railroad side all bins are square and 15 ft. from center to center

of walls. Two bins hold 28,650; one 28,450; thirty-one 22,970; one 22,750; two 16,950; one 16,550; one 9,600; one 8,600; three 7,150; two 4,300; one 1,880; one 1,330, and one 1,075; total, including garner, 927,865 bus.

The bin walls rest on a 30-in. thick reinforced concrete foundation mattress, forming the basement floor, on which are three 24-inch belt conveyors taking grain from bin drawoffs and delivering to a 24-inch cross conveyor belt feeding the elevator legs. The short conveyor is driven by a 5-h.p. motor and the two longer by 7½-h.p. motor reducers.

A passenger elevator in head house extends from first floor to cupola. A stairway is also provided.

The cupola over tanks is 10 ft., 3½ ins. high and contains one 24-inch cross conveyor belt driven by a 7½-h.p. motor running 1,200 r.p.m. discharging by tripper on two of the three 24-in. belts extending over the bins, the nearest of the three belts being reached by spouting. Two of these bin belts have 10-h.p. and one 7½-h.p. motor drives.

Bin temperatures are readily ascertained at any time by the Zeleny Thermometer System which was installed.

An unusual feature is an underground tunnel 7 feet wide extending diagonally under the street to house a 16-in. screw conveyor 108 ft., 5½ ins. long, driven by a 30-h.p. motor to convey barley to the old malt elevator.

The fan for the Day dust collecting system is located on the bin floor, with suction lines to the basement and connecting to the leg boots, belt discharges and reload points on cross belt. Cyclones are provided for the two separators on the cleaner floor, the bottoms of the cyclones piped into the fan suction system. One floor sweep is located on each floor level in the head house.

The cyclone dust collector is located at the north end of the building over the gallery roof, the tail spout extending down thru the roof and out thru the wall to a 300-cu. ft. dust tank of steel. The drive is by 25-h.p. motor.

All of the elevating and conveying equipment was supplied by the J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

For the two elevator legs 613 ft. of 10-in. belting was required, and for the eight conveyors 1,015 ft. of 24-in. belting. Chain drives were used on two of the belts and on the two graders.

The plant was designed and erected by the Jno. S. Metcalf Co.

For illustration see outside front cover page.

Handling Hot Hay

The rainy weather now prevailing promises much wet or damp hay during harvest, resulting in loss by fire if action is not taken promptly.

At the first indication that hay is heating in barns close watch should be kept. The emission of water vapor, pungent and irritating odors, or the presence of hot, wet areas of "flues" on the surface of the mow are warnings.

The first thing to do is to make a check on the temperature down in the mow before deciding on what action to take.

Usually the internal temperature of the hay can be taken by driving a sharp-pointed pipe down into it and lowering a thermometer inside the pipe and leaving it there for about 20 minutes.

The ignition temperature of alfalfa hay is around 390° F. There is no experimental evidence, however, that such a high temperature is required for the outbreak of a fire. If the temperature climbs to 185° F., it is definitely reaching a point of danger which warrants stopping all ventilation and removing the hay from the barn, altho if left undisturbed it might cool eventually.

If the temperature climbs to 200° F. there should be no question about the advisability of removing the hay. Before this is done, however, all possible precautions against fire should be taken. This is one instance where the regular order should be reversed. The fire department should be called out before the fire starts.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at.....cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, 4½x6½ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, 3¾x6¾ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Peerless Grain Code for International grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6¼x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather. \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Death of Chas. James

Charles T. James, who passed away June 9 at his home in Gage, Okla., will be missed by all who knew him for his sterling qualities as a gentleman and a friend.

For many years he was actively interested in the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n as a member and as president.



C. T. James, Gage, Okla., Deceased.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Lockwood, Mo., June 8.—The wheat in this section is looking good.—E. L. Theurer Grain Co.

Hawkeye, Ia., June 22.—Prospects point to a bumper crop of hay, oats and corn.—Farmers Elevator Co., T. A. Pfund, mgr.

Byron, Okla., June 7.—Wheat here is better than last year. Very little plowed under. Have had some hail.—Byron Grain Co.

Weskan, Kan., June 7.—Recent rains here may cause a large acreage of row crops to be planted. Cannot yet determine the acreage.—James A. Weakley.

Avoca, Neb., June 8.—Crop prospects good; wheat heading and a good stand and color; corn up and looking good.—Marquardt Grain Co., Fred Marquardt.

Madison, Kan., June 9.—We have the largest acreage and crop prospect in years. Heavy rains are damaging the wheat. Good prospect for oats.—W. E. Davidson.

Kress, Tex., June 8.—The acreage is about 10% less than last year and about 20% will be plowed up on the winter wheat. Most of this will be summer fallowed.—Farmers Mill & Elevator Co.

Norborne, Mo., June 19.—Wheat in this locality very badly infected with what appears to be only red rust, so far, with damage uncertain. Binders will start about June 21.—B. F. Knipschild & Bros.

Auburn, Ky., June 11.—We have about 20% more acreage than last year. Wheat is very good thru this section. No wheat plowed up. Wheat will all be cut by June 20. Looks like a bumper crop.—Auburn Roller Mills.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 10.—The June 1 forecast of production places the Oklahoma winter wheat crop at 48,939,000 bus., compared with 27,520,000 bus. in 1936 and 55,145,000 bus., the average production, 1928-32.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Middle Point, O., June 22.—The wheat crop is just fair, the oats crop is damaged by excessive rains, and the corn crop is about half planted because of flooded fields. It has been too wet to make first cut alfalfa hay, suitable for shipping, and must be consumed on the farm.—H. G. Pollock, Pollock Grain Co.

Hammon, Okla., June 7.—Wheat acreage 50% increase over last season; 25% loss by wind and plowed up; 25% net increase. Estimated yield ten bus. per acre. Wheat abandonment replanted to cotton and grain sorghums. Wheat condition and yield about three times as good as last year.—Roger Mills County Co-op. Ass'n, by S. C. Thompson.

Hawarden, Ia., June 9.—Prospects very good here for one of the best small grain crops we ever had; only a hail storm can spoil it now, as we have had a lot of moisture all spring. Winter wheat and rye will be ready to harvest in about two weeks. Corn crop is a good stand but needs warm weather.—Northwest Iowa Seed Co., by G. Keizer.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 19.—The California flaxseed condition was placed at 84 per cent of normal on June 1 as compared with 78 per cent on May 1 and 81 per cent a year ago. The acreage planted to flaxseed this year is estimated at 42,000 acres, which is the same as the acreage harvested a year ago, with 21,000 acres in the Imperial Valley and the balance in the two northern valleys.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Regina, Sask., June 20.—On three hundred mile circle around here found wheat fully as bad as had been reported and last week's heavy rains in places came too late for recovery other than to promise growth enough in some of the poorest alive fields to furnish some feed and add a bushel or two to some of the better fields providing ordinary conditions prevail from now on. But full recovery to even the best fields seen cannot be expected.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Wagoner, Okla., June 7.—Acreage of oats less than last year; wheat and corn acreage about the same as usual. Small grains look good, some barley and wheat has been cut on account of worms. Cutting of wheat and oats will start next week; think yield will be good; very little grain has been plowed under. Corn fields are good stand and well cultivated.—Gilbert Grain Co.

Toronto, Ont., June 8.—The present outlook for field crops is considered very promising. The condition of spring grains on June 1 was placed between 91% and 92% of the long time average. The 646,000 acres of fall wheat that came thru the winter has made splendid growth during the past month, and there is every indication of an excellent yield per acre.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician.

Crawford, Neb., June 10.—There was a 10% increase in wheat acreage, other grains about the same. But few acres abandoned, which will be planted to corn. Up to May 29 it looked like a total failure for this season and crops were hurt some, but since that time we had four inches of slow rain which will give the grain a new start. Most of the corn will have to be replanted.—Lee Hallsted.

Topeka, Kan., June 8.—Kansas prospects for wheat are much better now than a month ago, tho the western half of the state was dried out and a big acreage will produce nothing. We guess the Kansas crop at about 150,000,000 bus. at this time. Mr. Cromwell reports serious black rust infection in parts of Oklahoma and southeastern Kansas and that it is working north. Should we have wet weather, this might be serious. Corn is off for a good start, tho hoppers are a serious menace.—Derby Grain Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 15.—Spring wheat and durum are making remarkable progress in the main spring wheat area of eastern North and South Dakota, Minnesota and northeastern Nebraska. Conditions have been ideal for the germination and steady growth of the plants, and the luxuriant foliage and bright prospects are putting new life and hope into every farmer and resident in these sections. The plant generally is from 6 to 10 inches high, with a good healthy green color. Sufficient rain and cool weather have caused the plant to stool out well and every indication points to a good crop of spring wheat in these favored areas, running clear into Manitoba and northern Saskatchewan. In the dry areas of western North and South Dakota, the eastern half of Montana and all of southern Saskatchewan conditions are not so good. Oats and barley are making rapid progress in all parts of the country. The crop is very promising, especially in Iowa and the Eastern States. Minnesota and eastern North and South Dakota, and Wisconsin, are also showing splendid progress of both oats and barley.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Bluffton, Ind.—The oat acreage in Wells County will be cut in half. It has been almost impossible to get this crop in. The balance of the acreage planned for oats will be seeded to soybeans. During the first twenty-eight days of May, Wells County had fifteen days during which rain fell. There has not been a week this spring when the farmer could put in two full days' work in the fields. This condition has made planting about three to four weeks late in Wells County. On the other hand, the rains have benefited the wheat, oats, pasture, and grasses. Both the wheat and oat crops are showing good stands at this time.—A. F. McC.

Chicago, Ill., June 17.—Forecast of a domestic crop of 825 to 850 million bus. indicates an export surplus of about 150 million bus. after allowing for domestic consumption and carry-over. Crop uncertainty is great, however, with the chances against fulfilling the estimate because of widespread black rust infestation in winter wheat and its occasional appearance already in spring wheat. Moisture supplies have improved materially in spring wheat states and the Pacific Northwest since June 1 and much of the area has some subsoil reserve, altho over part of the territory, rains were too late for wheat.—Gilbert Gusler, Millers National Federation.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 21.—Wheat threshing is just beginning now in most of Oklahoma. However, we have one elevator that has already moved about 120,000 bus. of wheat. This elevator is on the extreme south edge of our territory, where the crop is a little earlier than our other wheat. This is all in sound condition, and a very fine grade of milling wheat. At this one elevator where we have shipped so much wheat in the last ten days, the yield is running from 20 to 50 bus. However, this is an exception, most of the others running from 8 to 20 or 25 bus. to the acre. Many places in north central Oklahoma had a severe dry spell and the yield is light.—Oklahoma Grain Co., by F. E. Humphrey, mgr.

Topeka, Kan., June 10.—Kansas winter wheat prospects declined more than 20,000,000 bus. during May and the present forecast is for a crop of 142,264,000 bus. This sharp decline in prospects is the result of rainfall being extremely deficient and temperatures that averaged about three degrees above normal during the first twenty-five days of May. Production last year totaled 120,198,000 bus. General rains the past two weeks improved wheat in most parts of the state altho large acreage in western Kansas previously had been damaged beyond recovery. Prospects for other small grains are fair. Corn has made satisfactory progress altho some replanting has been necessary as a result of insect damage and washing rains.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Kansas State Board of Ag.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for July delivery at the following markets for the past 2 weeks have been as follows:

	Wheat													
	Option	High	Low	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	22
Chicago	130 1/2	96 1/2	110	108 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/4	111	110 1/4	110	108 1/2	107	112	113 1/4	113 1/2
Winnipeg	147	103 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	114 1/2	117 1/2	122 1/2	123	122 1/2	121 1/2	120	125	125	126 1/2
Liverpool*	156 1/2	123 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	124	124 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	128 1/2	126
Kansas City	126 1/2	93 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	103 1/2	104	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	103	108 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Minneapolis	143 1/2	114 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	131 1/2	135 1/2
Duluth	150 1/2	100 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	102	102	103 1/2	103 1/2	104	103	101	106	108 1/2	113
Milwaukee	130 1/2	85 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	106	107 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	107	112	113 1/2	...
	Corn													
	Option	High	Low	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	22
Chicago	127	86 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	112	113	114 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	114	112 1/2	115	115 1/2	117 1/2
Kansas City	129 1/2	102 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	117 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
Milwaukee	126 1/2	85 1/2	114	114 1/2	112 1/2	113	114 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	115	115 1/2	...
	Oats													
	Option	High	Low	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	22
Chicago	50 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2	39	38	38 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Winnipeg	60 1/2	43 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	52	54 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Minneapolis	48 1/2	36 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	41	40 1/2	41 1/2
Milwaukee	50 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2	39	38	38 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	...
	Rye													
	Option	High	Low	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	22
Chicago	112	71	86 1/2	83 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Minneapolis	108 1/2	74 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	76	81	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2
Winnipeg	121	78 1/2	109	108	106 1/2	111 1/2	116 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2	118 1/2	119	119 1/2
Duluth	110 1/2	75 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	76	81	82	81 1/2	81	79 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2
	Barley													
	Option	High	Low	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	22
Minneapolis	71 1/2	51	54	52	51 1/2	52 1/2	54	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Winnipeg	82 1/2	56 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61	64 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
	Soybeans													
	Option	High	Low	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	22
Chicago	177	118 1/4	147	144 1/4	142	138	135	134	131	129	125	121	118 1/4	122 1/4

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Winchester, Ind., June 19.—We are not having the best corn weather we ever heard of, altho the early planted corn that got a start before the excessive wet weather, is doing wonders. We saw corn yesterday that was knee high and good large fields. If we can have one week of hot weather there will be plenty of corn nearly waist high by the 4th of July. There is plenty of moisture in the ground; all we need are some hot days and nights. Corn planted late under less favorable conditions is not very clean. We will handle more wheat in eastern Indiana than we have handled in a good many years. With combines in the picture this will move fast if the weather is suitable.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Washington, D. C., June 12.—Black stem rust can be found in many localities in eastern Kansas, western Missouri and southern Nebraska. The severity of infection varies considerably in different localities and in different fields, soft wheats in general being most heavily infected. It is impossible to forecast the damage that will be done in those states, as the rapidity with which rust develops will depend upon the weather. There are traces of rust at least as far north as Sioux City, Ia. The extent of its future development in the spring wheat region will depend largely on weather conditions, but it is entirely too early to predict what is likely to happen, as the weather itself is not predictable so far in advance.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., June 19.—Considerable wheat is now badly lodged; in some fields the wheat is flat on the ground. In many areas wheat was in the bloom when hit by the heavy rain, which will lighten the yield. Light rust infestation in western Illinois. Damage will be moderate as long as cool, breezy weather prevails, but serious if weather turns hot and muggy, as growth of wheat is very rank. Present prospects are not as optimistic as a week ago. Dry weather is now needed to rush cultivation of corn. Many fields are foul with weeds and grass; this condition is very bad in spotted areas where previous wet conditions have prevented first cultivation. The percentage of a full stand is above average. Corn has a good start over most sections of the state, although cool, wet weather retarded growth during the past week. Corn generally has a good color, with the exception of low spots in fields where water has been standing.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Springfield, Ill., June 16.—Wind and heavy rain on Sunday damaged wheat in portions of Sangamon and Morgan counties and heavy hail on the same date in southeastern Christian is reported to have resulted in much injury to corn planting and minor crops. Winter wheat was heading in northern counties and past the bloom stage in areas of the central division where condition was good, many long, well-filled heads being reported; crop was about ready for harvest in the extreme south. Corn was up to a height of 4 to 10 inches generally in north and central counties, and cultivation proceeded except for some delay from rains and wet soil. Oats were heading generally and in fair to excellent condition. Army worms were numerous and have caused considerable injury to corn and hay crops. Soybeans are mostly planted and largely up to very good stand. Grasshoppers were retarded by the wet weather.—C. L. Ray, temporarily in charge U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Springfield, Ill., June 21.—The past week was unfavorable for corn, winter wheat, and field work, but favorable for other crops and destroying insects. Wet June weather has largely removed the chinch bug menace and reduced the danger of severe damage from hoppers. Dry weather is needed generally for corn cultivation, late bean planting, and harvest operations which are under way in southern Illinois, and for slowing the northward spread of rust infestation in winter wheat. Corn growth has been rather slow due to cool, wet weather and shows the need of cultivation quite generally. Most corn was cultivated once before fields became too wet to work and many fields are fairly clean and doing well. There was some damage from water in low spots and a few fields have been taken by weeds. The general outlook, however, will average fair. About 86% of the soybean planting is completed. Most of the crop already sown is up to a good stand.

A. J. Surratt, Sr. Ag. Stat.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Wagoner, Okla., June 7.—Not much old grain left on farms. A few are still holding oats.—Gilbert Grain Co.

New Orleans, La., June 18.—New Orleans today received 75,000 bus. of Argentine corn.

Hammon, Okla., June 7.—Practically no old wheat in the county.—Rogers Mills County Co-op. Ass'n, by S. C. Thompson.

Kress, Tex., June 8.—No grain in farmers' hands. We are buying wheat from the mill for feeding purposes.—Farmers Mill & Elevator Co.

Auburn, Ky., June 11.—No grain left in farmers' hands from last year's crop. Mills buy all of wheat at harvest time.—Auburn Roller Mills.

Avoca, Neb., June 8.—Not much old wheat or corn back in the country; about everything cleaned up.—Marquardt Grain Co., Fred Marquardt.

Hawarden, Ia., June 9.—We have had a very good demand for all kinds of seed this spring, both seed grain and grass seeds. Forage crop seed is moving fast right now.—Northwest Iowa Seed Co., by G. Keizer.

Portland, Ore.—Three European motorships loaded a total of 10,350 tons of wheat at Portland docks for delivery at Rotterdam. The Norwegian motorship Heranger took 4,000 tons, the Lochkatrine, a British carrier, 2,500 tons and the Hindanger, 3,850 tons.—F. K. H.

Kansas City, Mo., June 21.—The first new hard and red wheat from the 1937 Kansas crop was received here today, the hard wheat grading No. 2 dark, 58.3 lbs., 14% protein, and 15% moisture. It was from Gerlane, Kan. The red wheat came from Oswego, Kan., and graded No. 4. It tested 10.65% protein and 14% moisture.

New York, N. Y.—May receipts of grain were: Wheat 576,462 bus., corn 207,000, oats 135,425, rye 93,500, barley 17,000, compared with wheat 853,299 bus., corn 312,260, oats 58,550, rye 99,900, barley 1,700, in May, 1936. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 1,727,000 bus., rye 50,000, compared with wheat 1,157,000 bus., rye 13,000, in May, 1936.—Produce Exchange, Dept. of Information & Stats.

Indianapolis, Ind.—May receipts of grain were: Wheat 133,000 bus., corn 918,000, oats 384,000, rye 73,500, barley 4,500, compared with wheat 72,000 bus., corn 1,737,000, oats 298,000, rye 90,000, in May, 1936. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 141,000 bus., corn 726,000, oats 380,000, rye 70,500, soybeans 11,200, compared with wheat 308,000 bus., corn 1,780,000, oats 310,000, rye 66,000, soybeans 44,000, in May, 1936.—W. H. Howard, sec'y Board of Trade.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain shipping activities out of Duluth-Superior have eased considerably this month compared to the rush in effect during the winter and early spring, when the peak of the movement was reached. Withdrawals continue on a fair scale but lack the snap and volume evidenced the first part of the year. At the present time elevators are carrying less than 3,000,000 bus. of all kinds of grain, the lowest stocks since July, 1935, when houses held but 2,500,000 bus. Flax importation from Argentina continues; two cargoes approximately 200,000 bus. arrived here from lower lake ports last week. The seed is for account of a leading Minneapolis crushing concern. As soon as the flax was lifted from boats into the elevator reshipment in cars to point of destination began.—F. G. C.

St. Louis, Mo.—May receipts of grain were: Wheat 402,000 bus., corn 910,500, oats 514,000, rye 39,000, barley 209,500, soybeans 8,000, compared with wheat 922,500 bus., corn 1,812,000, oats 564,000, rye 70,500, barley 219,200, soybeans 52,500, in May, 1936. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 831,000 bus., corn 247,500, oats 326,500, rye 34,500, barley 46,400, soybeans 1,600, compared with wheat 674,640 bus., corn 818,800, oats 547,450, rye 112,500, barley 101,000, soybeans 166,993, in May, 1936.—Walter J. Krings, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

Kansas City, Mo., June 19.—First arrivals of red and hard and red mixed wheat from the new crop reached this market today. The new red wheat came from Pryor, Okla., and graded No. 2, 59½ lbs., 10.50% protein and 13.70% moisture.

Cincinnati, O.—May receipts of grain were: Wheat 156,800 bus., corn 441,000, rye 8,400, oats 124,000, barley 12,800, compared with wheat 176,000 bus., corn 391,500, rye 70,000, oats 106,000, barley 4,800, in May, 1936. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat, 168,000 bus., corn 306,000, rye 5,600, oats 26,000, compared with wheat 268,800 bus., corn 240,000, rye 56,000, oats 38,000, in May, 1936.—Cincinnati Board of Trade, John O'Hara, in charge of inspection and weighing.

Ottawa, Ont., June 17.—Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 6,028,978 bus., a decrease of 423,000 bus. from the previous week when 6,456,978 bus. were reported. Canadian wheat is located at the following ports: Duluth 729,978; Buffalo 1,326,000; Chicago 27,000; New York 2,692,000 and Albany 1,120,000 bus. The wheat stocks in the elevators in Canada for the week ending June 11, 1937, amounted to 45,289,848 bus. compared with 48,857,321 bus. for the previous week and 142,081,526 bus. for the corresponding date last year. Stocks of wheat in Canadian elevators are located as follows: Country elevators 8,360,000; Interior Terminals 4,950,809; Vancouver-New Westminster 4,120,235; Prince Rupert 910,994; Churchill 614,569; Head of the Lakes 9,406,849; Eastern Elevators, Lake and Seaboard Ports 6,688,562 and 6,305,095 bus. respectively.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Imports of Corn

Imports of corn into the United States, principally from Argentina, have been as follows, in bushels for the month and calendar year, as reported by the Department of Commerce:

Monthly Imports, 1936	Annual Imports
January 1,868,798	1936.....31,470,923
February 583,372	1935.....43,233,000
March 1,185,512	1934.....2,959,000
April 1,052,400	1933.....161,000
May 937,760	1932.....313,000
June 34,473	1931.....649,000
July 1,300,996	1930.....1,542,000
August 1,549,035	1929.....406,000
September 4,163,566	1928.....565,000
October 8,122,228	1927.....5,458,000
November 6,263,178	1926.....1,055,000
December 4,429,605	1925.....1,086,000
1937—	1924.....4,107,000
January 5,409,000	1923.....203,000
February 8,653,091	1922.....113,000
March 9,458,000	1921.....164,000
April 6,211,600	1920.....7,784,000

Corn Imports to Chicago

Besides over 2,000,000 bus. of corn imported at Chicago during the month of May, June arrivals have been as follows:

Due	Steamer	Bushels
June 2	W. H. Daniels	90,000
June 2	N. P. Clements	85,000
June 2	R. W. Pomeroy	90,000
June 2	F. B. Baird	90,000
June 2	Shirley Taylor	90,000
June 3	Saracen	90,000
June 3	Osler	311,000
June 4	Judge Hart	90,000
June 4	Mantadoc	253,341
June 2	Acadian	89,000
June 3	Nisbet	91,700
June 5	F. B. Massey.....	96,900
June 8	Bricoldoc	270,000
June 9	Brunin	130,167
June 9	Sarnian	140,000
June 9	Delaware	100,000
June 9	J. B. Richards.....	90,000
June 9	Dundas	85,000
June 11	Penetang	104,600
June 12	Grain Motor	97,935
June 12	Cheyenne	96,000
June 12	Farrandoc	98,000
June 12	G. L. Torian.....	94,000
June 18	Waterloo	90,000
June 19	Lachinedoc	104,000
June 19	G. R. Donovan.....	96,000
June 21	Eaglescliffe Hall	99,400
June 22	Lavaldoc	100,000
June 24	Secord	320,000
June 24	Oakton	82,000
June 24	Ontadoc	240,000

Head of the Lakes Entertains Superintendents' Society

Nowhere has any association been given a more genuine welcome or been showered with such overwhelming hospitality as was the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America by the elevator owners, managers, superintendents and supply trade firms of the twin cities of Ft. William-Pt. Arthur on the occasion of its eighth annual convention held in those cities June 14-15-16.

Beginning with the arrival of visitors from other Canadian points and the U. S., it was quite apparent the organization genius of Pres.-elect Orstad and his able lieutenants, aided by the entire industry of that part of Canada, had planned a convention and entertainment which would prove a paradigm for all future meetings. The streets and hotels of both cities were decorated for the occasion.

Registration was started Sunday under the direction of L. E. T. Stone, with desks in each city for the convenience of visitors, Miss Peggy Hunt in charge in Ft. William and Mrs. R. Gray in Pt. Arthur.

Sunday evening a directors meeting was held at which committee appointments were made.

Monday Morning Session

Probably the largest crowd (890) to attend a session of any recent grain trade meeting was present at this session held in the Royal Theatre, Ft. William. The elevators of the two cities had closed down for the morning, and every workman from every elevator watched and heard the showing of the dust explosion picture loaned by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

SECY DEAN M. CLARK, Chicago acted as commentator and preceded and followed the showing of the picture with a detailed description of the hazard wrought by dust explosions in grain elevators. He also explained the investigations that have and are being conducted to determine the cause and prevention of these explosions. The questions asked by the audience clearly indicated an alert interest in this feature.

M. F. BEYER, supt. Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator, Ft. William, read a paper on Hazards, Efficiency and the Human Element, which was enthusiastically received. It is published elsewhere in this number.

LT. COL. C. S. BOOTH, Winnipeg, in a very able address on the Relationship Between Employer and Employee explained the reason for the strife which has arisen in many places between capital and labor, and made suggestions for their remedy. This address will appear in a later number.

Monday Afternoon Session— Ft. William

This session followed a sumptuous meal as did each succeeding session, an innovation first introduced at this convention.

R. B. POW, Reliance Grain, Ltd., Ft. William, presided at this meeting and introduced Mayor B. C. Hardiman of Ft. William, who, in officially welcoming the visitors to the city said: It is a privilege and a pleasure to welcome you to our city. I trust your stay will be both pleasant and profitable, and I trust too, that your deliberations will be distinctly elevating.

PRES. HENRY S. COX, Rialto Elevator, Chicago, preceded the reading of his annual message with a response to the hearty welcome extended by his honor the mayor. His address follows:

Pres. Henry S. Cox's Address

The influences left by my three most recent predecessors are pronounced, constructive, and will leave indelible traces for those of the future to be helpfully guided by.

The undertakings of the Society seem to be rather well entrenched along pretty definite mechanical lines,—such as the work and endless correspondence connected with our activities in and with other associations, including the National Fire Protection Ass'n, the National Safety Council, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and exactly one dozen others.

If our members could individually spend one full day at headquarters and witness the positive activity going on and the reams of mail and postage going out they might get a smattering of what is being carried on by their officers and committee members in their behalf,—to the definite benefit of their employers.

In addition to those com'te activities, I am happy to report that during the past year the Society has added two chapters, and that another is in the offing. I refer to Chapter Three here in Fort William and Port Arthur, headed by M. Frank Beyer of the Grand Trunk, Percy McCallum of the Saskatchewan Pool, Percy Poulton of Patersons, and J. A. Campbell of Canadian Consolidated. Kansas City founded a chapter on June 4th. Mr. Shaw promises Chapter Five will be the Georgian Bay sector, while Mr. Frauenheim believes Buffalo will form its chapter first.

My big joy is that these chapters came into being spontaneously,—because the Superintendents and their Managers wanted and approved of their being created. Of course, they took a great deal of hard work on the parts of those local members responsible for their inauguration—but they have commenced functioning and bid well for every success.

It is my untiring hope that chapters will soon come into being in Buffalo, St. Louis, Enid, Milwaukee, Denver and Portland, later to be followed by sectional groups in the more sparsely elevator-populated areas. This pattern will closely resemble the lines of the Operative Millers with its nine districts, each meeting monthly to hear technical addresses and to indulge in the most helpful of discussions.

We have proven ourselves worthy and useful to our managers in our deliberations and association activities, and to proceed from here forward with the confidence and knowledge that almost without exception we have their enthusiastic endorsement. I would like to recommend for your consideration and action a standing com'te, in addition to all of those already functioning, on the program. I know Mr. Orstad will second this recommendation after having struggled with the thousand and one details of this year's meeting for the past three or four months.

This com'te might well be supplemented by

two competitive new membership teams, places thereon to be earned thru standings attained the previous year; in other words take the top ten or twelve from the standpoint of new members obtained the past term and let them have an all-year-long scrap for us all to enjoy and watch. . . . I would also urge standing committees on safety, a dust explosion study com'te (in addition to that now functioning with the National Fire Protection Ass'n, and others), and a regular associates com'te for the broadest knowledge we can acquire from their storehouses of information.

In time to come I like to feel that our leadership will grow thru the directorship first of chapter activities, then of our international activities, thru the mill on up step by step to the top. Eventually we are going to have to rely upon our chapters for our guidance in selecting the best men from their territories to serve us.

SECY CLARK read his annual report from which the following is taken:

Secretary Clark's Report

The axiom about "being so close to the forest one can't see the trees" assuredly applies to the secretaryship of this association as far as new memberships go. Thus you can appreciate my genuine surprise one day in April when member Number 300 came in,—after I had been thinking in terms of the 260 odd members we had at the close of last year's convention.

To have weathered the storms through the past seven years and come out of the tumult with as many members as we have today, Membership Number 337 came in on May 29th, gives one a feeling of the steady and conservative "pulling" power of the association's activities and accomplishments.

Not only in number is the Society growing stronger, but in the caliber of its members, which, I'm proud to say is the source of extraordinary pleasure. To know that we have been joined by managers and owners in increasing numbers is a stimulant. I hope that we will fulfill their expectations.

Four chapters of this Association are now functioning, formed in the order named, Chicago, Minneapolis, Fort William-Port Arthur, and on the fourth of this month,—Kansas City. Recent correspondence leads me to believe the Georgian Bay boys will perhaps beat out the Buffalo boys in establishing the fifth chapter.

We have again been mighty fortunate during the past year in having so many conscientious, serious-minded workers within our ranks, who give unstintingly of their time and energies for the sake of all, who spend from their own firm's reserves to attend meetings, join in conferences, and counsel throughout the continent on urgent matters that both build for the future and protect against inroads of the present. With an ever-increasingly active group of executives and committeemen, nothing can keep the Society from making every dollar the employers spend in sending their superintendents to these conventions pay them dividends in

Twa Bra Scots and the Long and Short of It



Hugh Grant, Eastern Terminal Elevator, Ft. William, and G. J. Shaw, C. P. R. Elevator, Ft. McNicoll.

P. C. Poulton, N. M. Paterson & Co., Ft. William, and F. E. Carlson, Occident Terminal Elevator, Duluth.

arithmetical progression,—and that's just exactly what we aim to accomplish.

One or two owners and managers still profess that it is a bit difficult to see the tangible results brought back by their superintendents, but these same men send their superintendents right back every year. Therefore, I doubly hope every member will take home a great assortment of valuable information. This association can only offer a meeting ground similar to any grain exchange trading floor for getting together to evaluate ideas, new and old, and either agree on them or make no trade.

Death has claimed several of our men this year, including Cecil E. Munn, Vice-President of the Enid Terminal Elevator Co., Enid, Okla.; Jack MacInnis, buyer, manager and superintendent of the Occident Terminal Division of Russell-Miller Milling Co., Duluth; C. A. Patterson, Chief Electrician of the Western Maryland Railway Elevator in Baltimore, Md.; Mike Schopf, Chief Electrician of Cargill's Northwestern Elevator in Chicago; A. C. Barbeau, President of S. Howes Co., Silver Creek, N. Y., and lastly, Louis Sayre of Chicago, about whom too many words of praise cannot be said. Their contributions to and accomplishments for the Society will remain proud memories for those of us remaining to carry on.

As to the integral workings of the secretary's office, our time is primarily taken up with routine matters, chapter activities, service to inquiring members, and whatever else your officers deem expedient to have undertaken or carried on.

I am sure that the recommendations made by your officers and committeemen this year will give everyone of you something to think about and work for during the coming year, for in an association like this each one of you is or can be the association as far as making worth-while endeavors sustain momentum.

We are fortunate in that our undertakings are as free of costly burden as they are, although it does take quite a bit of our income to hold up those activities we have already launched for the benefit of our elevator owners and manager-employers.

I freely admit that all the things planned and hoped for have NOT been accomplished, but everything invariably unfolds itself in time, just as it should. However, I am highly in favor of stepping out and really getting dozens of more things started and carried through to an honorable conclusion.

Following the reading of his report Sec'y Clark recalled the extensive work done by past-pres. Oscar Olsen, Duluth, in promoting the interests of the Society, and the adoption of greater safety measures in grain elevators. He called attention to the creditable safety record in Mr. Olsen's own elevator, the Peavy, no accidents in 41 months. In appreciation of this enviable record and great work Sec'y Clark presented to Mr. Olsen in behalf of the Society, a beautiful desk pen set, suitably engraved.

MR. OLSEN, in accepting the award, recounted briefly his early experience in grain elevators in Ft. William and Duluth and the many hazardous risks and pranks in which he participated; how he was brought to the realization of their great danger by witnessing the death of a co-worker and his interests, since, in

all methods of safety. The record in his own elevator indicates the success he has achieved.

In recognition of their continued support and belief in the good of the Society, those members, who themselves or as representatives of their companies, have been untiring in their efforts in behalf of the society, were awarded the Founders Club badge by Sec'y Clark. Those so honored were: Arvid Anderson, Omaha; John J. Becker, Chicago; G. E. Carlstrand, Baltimore; Henry S. Cox, Chicago; Charles S. Clark, Chicago; C. W. Dempsey, Chicago; L. H. Des Isles, Chicago; W. H. Gassler, Chicago; H. H. Gear, Sioux City; Hart-Carter Co., Minneapolis; E. H. Karp, Chicago; G. H. Lindburg, Moline; Frank L. Nielson, Minneapolis; Oscar W. Olsen, Duluth; H. G. Onstad, Chicago; E. G. R. Peterson, Chicago; O. B. Roberts, Chicago; Joe Schmitz, Chicago; B. I. Weller, Chicago.

Upon a suggestion from the floor Mr. Olsen presented Sec'y Clark with the badge of honor.

The committees decided upon by the Directors was read by Sec'y Clark. They were:

Nominating: Henry S. Cox, Chicago; Oscar Olsen, Duluth; H. L. Heinrichson, Sioux City; Harry Thoms, Milwaukee; James Mackenzie, Three Rivers, Que.; G. J. Shaw, Pt. McNicoll, Ont.; Arvid Anderson, Omaha; M. Frank Beyer, Ft. William; E. J. Raether, Minneapolis; W. H. Gassler, Chicago.

Auditing: Henry S. Cox; E. J. Raether; S. S. Orstad, Ft. William; Harold Wilber, Decatur; G. J. Shaw.

Resolutions: Oscar Olsen; M. Frank Beyer; James Auld, Chicago.

J. A. SPEERS, gen'l mgr. Lake Shippers' Clearance Ass'n, Ft. William, in his address, which appears in a later number, gave a very graphic description of the Production, Transportation and Handling Facilities of the Dominion. The statistics he presented were intensely interesting and clearly disclosed the magnitude of the Canadian grain growing and handling industry.

G. L. PATCHIN, Minneapolis, read a paper on Depreciation, Obsolescence and Appraisals which presented the great need for periodic appraisals of property. This address will appear in a later number.

MR. POW read a paper on Terminal Grain Elevators and Conveyor Belts which he prepared in collaboration with one of the larger Canadian rubber companies. This very informative paper will appear in a later number.

Monday Evening Session—Ft.

William

MR. ORSTAD, acting as chairman of this session, introduced each of the Canadian superintendents present, and each was greeted with a round of applause indicative of the fine spirit

which prevails among the members of this Society.

C. D. STURTEVANT of Bartlett Frazier Co., Chicago, read the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the Elevator Situation in the U. S. His interesting address which followed will be published in a later number.

RALPH HETHERINGTON, Canadian Gov't Elevator, Ft. William, took the chair and presided over the balance of this session.

T. J. HARRISON, Ass't Commissioner, Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, no doubt will be awarded a high place in the rolls of the Society for his very interesting and informative talk on Grading Barley for the World's Market. This address, which created comment throughout the balance of the convention, is published elsewhere in this number.

E. E. FRAUENHEIM, Jr., Seneca & Monarch Elevators, Buffalo, one of the younger members of the Society gave a detailed description of his method of keeping an accurate record of grain in an elevator. His address with illustrations will appear in a later number.

BIRCH ADDINGTON, Minneapolis, addressed the Superintendents on electric fixtures for use in grain elevators.

Tuesday Morning Session—Port Arthur

Through the courtesy of James Richardson & Sons Ltd., the grain transfer boat Eastrich was placed at the disposal of the conventioners for a trip around the harbors of the twin cities and in Thunder Bay. The steel boat, equipped with a large capacity leg and with two conveyor belts below deck, sailed past the group of elevators at Current River, across the harbors of both cities, up the Kam river as far as elevator "D," and down the Mission river to Thunder Bay. At Pool Elevator No. 7 the guests watched the unloading of two cars of wheat by the car dumpers, its sampling by the Woodside Automatic Samplers, its moving to the leg by conveyor belts, then returned to the Eastrich to see it loaded into the hold of the boat. More than 100 were aboard, the trip being enlivened by the Scottish airs played by the two pipers in kilts who are employed in the Richardson elevator, and by Barney Weller's accounts of his early days as a construction Inspector in the twin ports. Mr. Orstad indicated the points of interest. The Eastrich returned to the Pt. Arthur dock in time for luncheon which was eagerly sought by the voyageurs whose appetites were whetted by the trip.

Tuesday Afternoon Session—Port Arthur

PERCY McCALLUM, Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Pt. Arthur, presided at this ses-

At Kakabeka Falls



A. B. Osgood, Minneapolis; Group of Superintendents admiring beauty of Falls; G. J. Shaw and the Pipers; H. L. Heinrichson, Sioux City.

sion, and introduced J. B. Ibbetson, acting-mayor of Port Arthur, who extended a very cordial greeting to the visitors.

J. H. IRWIN, Western Terminal Elevator Co., Ft. William, covered the use of electricity in the modern elevator in his address which will be published in a later number.

DEAN ALFRED SAVAGE, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, enthralled his audience with his address, "Is Agriculture Permanent?" interspersed with illustrative jabs of humor. This address will be published in a later number.

OTTO F. BAST, Brooks Elevator Co., Minneapolis, closed his address, which will be published in a later number, by saying: "We are all dreamers. Dream, keep on dreaming, put on your overalls and make those dreams come true."

PERCY C. POULTON, N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., Ft. William, always has an interesting message for any gathering of men interested in the economical and efficient operation of grain elevators. His address, "Little Eccnomies to Remember," will be published in a later number.

BERNARD SNARANBERGER, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Minneapolis, read a paper on Diesel Power which will be published in a later number.

ARVID ANDERSON, Crowell Elevator Co., Omaha, as chairman of the newly formed Founders Club, gave an outline of the purposes of the club and told the qualifications for membership.

SECY CLARK in making a plea to all members to do everything possible to increase the membership of the Society called attention to the benefits to be derived from membership, and how its deliberations were being followed by the entire industry.

Winnipeg Managers' Coronation Dinner

The great grain market of Winnipeg was well represented at this dinner-meeting, of which Mr. Orstad was chairman.

MR. OLSEN in commenting on a set of rules for international safety contest said in part: One of the best systems of international safety contests between industries is about as follows:

Rules are that a lost time accident is charged against the company when an employee loses more than the balance of turn on which he was injured. That is, if he is injured today and returns tomorrow, it is not a lost time accident. If he should return tomorrow noon, it would be considered lost time.

A fatal accident is charged against the company when the employee injured dies within twenty-four hours following the injury, and a fatal accident is charged against your record the same as ten lost time accidents. If the man should live beyond the twenty-four hour period, it is considered the same as a lost time accident, and not a fatality.

At the end of the year your total number of

lost time injuries is divided by the total man-hour exposure of the company giving you your rate per thousand or million manhours worked, as desired.

F. E. CARLSON, Occident Terminal, Duluth, in his usual humorous manner told of his work for greater safety as Chairman of the Dock and Elevator Section of the National Safety Council of his city. Slim said: Let the men decide what is to be done. Induce them to submit their ideas, they are then discussed and those that are constructive can be recommended. In this safety work it is not so much what you say to your men, but how you say it.

C. W. TURNING, National Safety Council, Duluth, told of the effort being made towards greater safety in all industries, and how they were accomplishing it.

R. R. KAUFMAN, Cleveland, in his talk on Restoration and Waterproofing of Concrete held the close attention of his audience with interesting experiments he conducted throughout his talk. Although not completed until 11:30 practically the entire audience stayed until the close. The local engineering societies attended this lecture, which will be published in a later number.

WEDNESDAY MORNING was given over to further inspection trips to the elevators, visiting friends and new acquaintances. Some were guests of the inspection department of the Ft. William Grain Exchange, others took the opportunity to secure samples of the various Canadian grains to take home with them. All in all the morning, up to 11:30 was profitably spent, as there is much for an elevator superintendent to do and see in these large grain handling ports.

Wednesday Afternoon—Kababeka Falls

This, the closing business session of a very productive convention, was held at Kakabeka Falls, one of Canada's beauty spots. Nowhere could a more fitting setting be found to close three days and nights of arduous labors. Over 135 sat down to an excellent lunch, after which the officers retired to the veranda for a short session while the others meandered throughout the park admiring the scenery, taking pictures, and otherwise getting themselves into a mood to attend the last business session, which Mr. Orstad called to order.

Discussion of next year's meeting place as well as of subjects for the program which would prove of greatest interest, brought forth varied ideas, and the fact that the superintendents have more than a passing interest in those matters which will accrue to the profit of their employers and themselves.

Mr. Orstad gave a brief outline of what his co-workers and himself had done to prepare this program; of the trials and tribulations they went through, of the disappointments with which they were faced; then the pleasing climax of an excellent program enthusiastically received by the largest throng to attend a meeting of the Society.

Each of those present was asked in turn to express opinions on subjects to be discussed at the next meeting and the meeting place.

MR. FRAUENHEIM: We will soon, I am sure, have a chapter in Buffalo. I would ask that you give serious consideration to meeting in our city in 1939. I can assure you a warm welcome. Would like to have more discussion on the unloading facilities of elevators.

MR. IRWIN: On behalf of the head of the Lakes I would suggest that a date be selected between the close and opening of Navigation.

HAROLD WILBER, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, I think Canada should decide. The present trend in labor conditions should make that an important subject for discussion. I think this is the biggest problem in the U. S. In our own section we are having considerable trouble securing enough shovelers to handle our work.

JAMES MACKENZIE, Three Rivers (Que.) Grain & Elevator Co.: I would like to know how to keep Argentine corn in condition.

H. KORN, Superior Elevator, Buffalo: I would like to hear more about air conditioning, and closer relationship between management and superintendents.

F. W. PYETT, Sask. Pool 4, Pt. Arthur: I think a discussion on heating grain, and grain cleaning would be helpful.

MR. POW: Information relative to new and improved grain handling equipment is always welcome.

MR. BEYER: An international organization for safety work would be a great accomplishment. There is nothing more important to a man than the knowledge he can work in safety.

JAMES AULD, Northwestern Malt & Grain Co., Chicago: Handling barley as I do, would welcome more discussion on barley and barley handling. Hearing more about concrete restoration would be welcome.

C. W. SWINGLER, Sask. Pool 7, Pt. Arthur: I think we should do something to promote the raising of more and better barley. This would be of distinct advantage to all of us.

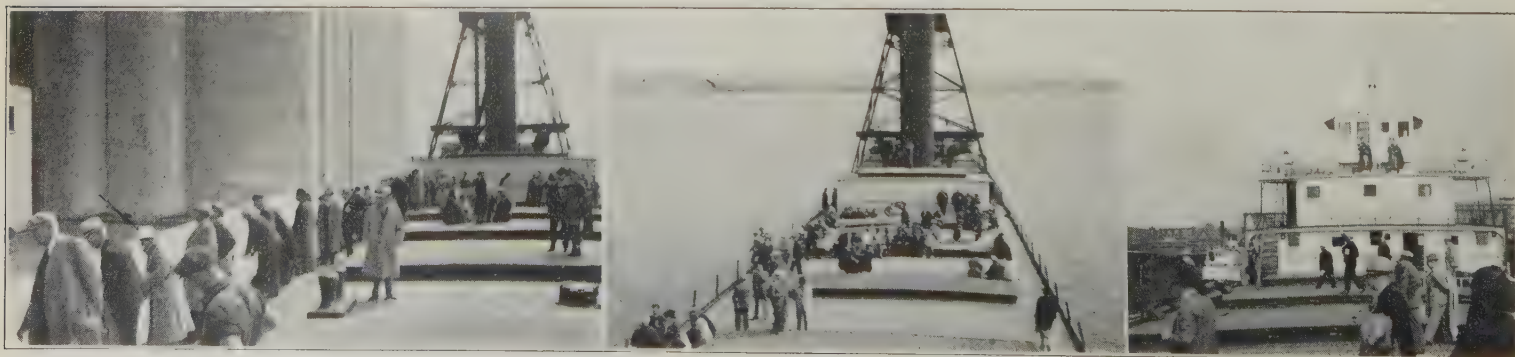
MR. PATCHIN: For my company, Appraisal Service Co., I would like to present a suitable trophy, which could be awarded from year to year to the elevator showing the best safety record. I am sure this would have a tendency to induce all men connected with an elevator to make greater efforts along this most desirous accomplishment. (This generous offer was accepted with great applause.)

MR. IRWIN: The discussion of sample markets would be very interesting.

M. M. NOXON, Ralston Purina Co., Minneapolis: I would suggest a discussion of the handling of soybeans.

SECY CLARK: As you know Kansas City is right now forming a chapter, in fact

Viewing the Harbors and Elevators from the Deck of the Eastrich



The Trip About the Splendid Harbor of Fort William-Port Arthur Tendered the Society of Superintendents by Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd., was most enjoyable.

they will have an organization meeting on the 25th. This city has a large territory to draw from, the Southwest and the territory immediately North. It is a large field. It may be the membership would like to hold their 1938 meeting there.

Different meeting places and dates were discussed, Kansas City finally being selected, the meeting to be held March 27, 28, 29, 30, 1938.

G. C. MEYER, Kansas City: In behalf of my home city, I wish to thank you for selecting it for the 1938 convention. You can rest assured a warm welcome awaits you.

To Oscar Olsen was given one of the pleasantest tasks of the convention. He paid glowing tribute to the enthusiasm and hard work which Mr. Orstad displayed as program chairman; of the increase he and his colleagues added to the membership rolls; to his untiring efforts in behalf of the Society. For all of this Mr. Olsen, on behalf of the Society, and with its sincere affection presented Mr. Orstad with an engraved desk set.

As was to be expected Mr. Orstad was very modest in his acceptance, adding: "I did not earn it." The membership knows differently, as was shown by the warm applause he received.

For the Resolutions Com'te Mr. Olsen read resolutions of thanks to the local chapter; Winnepeg elevator company executives; local committees, Mrs. S. S. Orstad, chairman of the ladies entertainment committee; the mayors and city councils of the two cities; James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.; the speakers; the local papers and the trade press, all of which were accepted. The by laws were amended to include the officers of the local chapters as directors of the Society.

Mr. Turning read the report of the auditing committee which was accepted.

MR. COX, for the nominating committee, suggested the following officers for the ensuing year: S. S. Orstad, Ft. William, pres.; E. J. Raether, Minneapolis, 1st vice-pres.; Henry P. W. Kier, Chicago, 2d vice-pres. Directors: M. F. Beyer, Ft. William; Godfrey Morgan, Buffalo; Percy C. Poulton, Ft. William; Harry Thoms, Milwaukee; Conrad Johnson, Omaha; Gilbert Lane, Chicago. One from Kansas City to be selected later. All of the above were elected without opposition.

The holdover directors are James Mackenzie, Three Rivers, Que.; H. L. Heinrichson, Sioux City; G. J. Shaw, Port McNicoll, Ont.; Harold Wilber, Decatur.

Climaxing a year in which he saw the Society hold its two largest meetings and make its greatest strides, Mr. Cox thanked the membership for the help it accorded him during his year as president and asked that each give the same measure of support to Mr. Orstad.

PRES.-ELECT ORSTAD took the gavel,

and with a few words of appreciation brought this most successful meeting to a close.

Adjourned to meet in Kansas City next year.

Associates Night

And what a night—filled with the extraordinary in feasting and entertainment, dancing and merriment, the advancement of international good fellowship. Fostered and financed by the Associate Members of the Society.

Before starting on the excellent repast the assembled guests stood around their tables in the large ball room of the Royal Edward Hotel, Fort William, which was decorated with tributes to Their Majesties; the Canadian and U. S. Flags and several of the beautiful paintings from the collection of N. M. Paterson, and sang America. Music and visiting was the order throughout the meal. H. H. Van Ornum was the very efficient toastmaster. He explained who and what the associate members were, and introduced Bob Thornes, through whose efforts this feature became so successful. Percy Poulton was presented, and in offering a toast to the U. S. superintendents said: The friendships which have been made between us the past three days are real ones. We salute you and the flag which you admire so much "Old Glory."

In response Mr. Cox thanked Mr. Poulton and the Canadian hosts.

The wild ovation which greeted S. S. Orstad when he was introduced as the new president, was a well earned tribute. He thanked the visitors as well as those of his own country who contributed so much to this convention. He said he was particularly pleased that so many had brought their wives, and hoped they would be present at each succeeding convention of the Society.

Mrs. J. Brunell, daughter of G. J. Shaw, Supt., C. P. R. Elevator, Port McNicoll, was the first on the musical program. She rendered two whistling solos. Joseph Ross, Ft. William, followed with two songs and later in the program was called back for a Scottish song. A. J. Linfoot also sang two songs which merited the wide applause of the audience.

Before removing the tables for the dance, the diners rose and sang God Save The King, after which a silent tribute was paid to those members who have passed into the great beyond.

The Grand March for the dance was lead by Donald MacDonald, in kilts, playing the best known of Scottish airs. Soon thereafter the dance was in full swing, stopping only for intermission which was filled with pleasing and thrilling entertainment by the pupils of Miss Stewart's Dancing Studio. This entertainment was brought to a beautiful close by the Misses Nicklin who carried Union Jack shields and danced to Canadian and British songs. They were joined later by Irene Steller, in a costume made from the Stars and Stripes. The quartette then

danced to the strains of the Star Spangled Banner, symbolizing better than anything else the close harmony which prevailed during the meeting.

And then on with the dance into the wee small hours of the morning.

In Attendance

Visiting Superintendents included: Arvid Anderson, Omaha, Neb.; James Auld, Chicago, Ill.; C. C. Bach, Minneapolis, Minn.; P. J. Bohan, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. F. Bruzek, New Prague, Minn.; F. E. Carlson, Duluth, Minn.; Paul Christianson, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. R. Coughlin, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. S. Cox, Chicago, Ill.; O. M. Christopherson, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. L. Cobb, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. E. Dunklebeck, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. F. Dordan, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. L. Dobbin, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. Erickson, Duluth, Minn.; E. E. Frauenheim, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Fried, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. B. Grogan, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. H. Gear, Sioux City, Iowa; W. H. Gassler, Chicago, Ill.; R. A. Hoyt, Lake City, Minn.; H. L. Heinrichson, Sioux City, Iowa; P. L. Konopatzki, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. Korn, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. P. Lane, Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Losie, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Mackenzie, Three Rivers, Que.; M. M. Noxon, Minneapolis, Minn.; Oscar Olsen, Duluth Minn.; Carl J. Pouken, Toledo, Ohio; Matt Pelt, Duluth, Minn.; E. J. Raether, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. W. Thoms, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. J. Shaw, Pt. McNicoll, Ont.; R. Sorenson, New Prague, Minn.; W. H. Teppen, Duluth, Minn.; H. Wilber, Decatur, Ill.

Winnipeg was represented by: W. L. Anderson, C. S. Booth, J. J. Burns, H. Barkwell, W. A. Cruise, C. A. Campbell, H. Donavan, R. R. Emerson, C. H. Forsyth, G. Griffin, G. W. Heffelfinger, S. R. Johnson, C. Kroft, W. Kotchepaw, C. S. Langille, C. R. Medlard, R. H. Moore, H. C. MacGregor, F. N. McLaren, C. McLennan, T. B. Pickerscill, K. Powell, E. A. Rudd, H. E. Rilev, W. Slater, S. A. Swindal, V. Stubbs, W. F. Sinden, and P. C. Watt.

Vancouver sent H. Westman. From Moose Jaw came A. C. MacLennan.

Convention Notes

238 were registered.

Hon. C. D. Howe sent a congratulatory message expressing regret he could not be in attendance.

Kansas City was represented by Grover C. Meyer, Kansas City Power & Light Co.

Hart-Carter Co. was represented by H. H. Van Ornum, Wesley Strutt, L. Johnson and M. A. Rieman who presented their friends with a handy pocket flash light.

P. J. Grout, G. S. McFee and C. Frederickson, represented Hart-Emerson Co. and had on display a Hart Uniflow cylinder machine, and

Officers and Directors Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of N. A.



H. L. Heinrichson, Terminal Grain Corp., Sioux City, Ia., Director; Oscar W. Olsen, Peavey Duluth Terminal Elevator Co., Duluth, Minn., Director; G. J. Shaw, Pt. McNicoll, Ont., Director; Henry S. Cox, Rialto Elevator (General Mills, Inc.), Chicago, retiring president; S. S. Orstad, Federal Grain, Limited, Fort William, Ont., Pres.-elect; M. Frank Beyer, Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Co., Fort William, Ont., Director; Ed J. Raether, Brooks Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., Second Vice Pres.-elect; James Mackenzie, Three Rivers (Que.) Grain & Elevator Co., Director; Wm. H. Gassler, Calumet Elevators, Chicago, Director; John R. Coughlin, Brooks Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., President of Minneapolis Chapter and Director; Dean M. Clark, Chicago, Sec'y-Treas., and Harry Thoms, Kinnickinnick Elevator, Stratton Grain Co., Milwaukee.

a large drawing of a Simon combined wheat washer, stoner and whizzer.

A disc model testing unit was displayed by Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Ltd., with E. H. Franke and E. P. Hamlin in charge. A souvenir loose leaf note book was their gift to their friends.

The pipers who were piping here, there and everywhere throughout the convention were H. Battersby and D. MacDonald, both employed in the Eastern Terminal Elevator, Ft. William. Their immediate boss, Hugh Grant, is mighty proud of them.

Other supply trade representatives were: A. B. Osgood, The Day Co., Minneapolis; W. H. Kent, J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co., Chicago; Col. Bernard Snaranberger and J. M. Heinen, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Minneapolis; F. H. Willging, J. Groseth and G. A. Greene, Minneapolis; W. J. McDillon, Chicago; J. A. McCulloch, Winnipeg and the following from Toronto: G. V. Davis, F. C. Eley, S. Langley, R. B. Muir, R. W. Humphrey and A. G. Adams.

C. C. Gray, Minneapolis, distributed very attractive automatic pencils.

Club 106—who will forget its official headquarters in the two cities? Plans are being made for its perpetuation.

Calumet Elevator Buckets were displayed by Barney Weller, who remembers Mutton Island.

Here Tiz—Uncle Fudgey and Slim, the focal point of all who seek the latest in stories. Their supply seems unlimited.

The street cars and taxis had very little business, thanks to the genial hosts of the two cities whose cars were always at the disposal of the visitors.

Very few if any returned to the States without one or more practical souvenirs of the trip. Wool products and well known china-ware got the greatest play.

Orstad, Poulton, Grant, Speers, McCallum, Thornes, Woodside, Beyer, Ft. William, Port Arthur, all names to conjure with.

And what a blessing Room 210 proved to be with that genial greeter Gibson bidding each one enter, leaving dull care behind.

The Ladies

Through the courtesy of the members of the Winnipeg Grain elevator company executives and to the efforts of Mrs. S. S. Orstad, chairman of the ladies entertainment committee, the visiting ladies were literally kept on the jump to attend each of the pleasant social functions planned for them.

Monday noon they were entertained at a luncheon at the Pt. Arthur Country Club; Monday evening dinner at the Prince Arthur Hotel; Tuesday morning they accompanied the men on the boat trip around the two harbors; Tuesday noon luncheon at the Ft. William Country Club; Tuesday evening dinner at Kakabeka Falls; Wednesday noon luncheon at the Avenue Hotel and Wednesday night they added color and gaiety to the Associates Night Dinner-dance. Sandwiched in between these functions the visiting ladies were entertained at bridge and tea parties at the homes of the local ladies. It is very evident no superintendent will be permitted to attend future meetings of the Society without taking his wife.

Visiting ladies included: Mesdames Arvid An-

derson, Omaha, Neb.; James Auld, Chicago, Ill.; J. Brunell, Pt. McNicoll, Ont.; P. J. Bohan, Minneapolis, Minn.; P. Christianson, Duluth, Minn.; D. M. Clark, Chicago, Ill.; J. R. Coughlin, Minneapolis, Minn.; O. M. Christopherson, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. L. Cobb, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. E. Dunklebeck, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. F. Dordan, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. L. Dobbin, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. Erickson, Duluth; L. Fried, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. A. Greene, Minneapolis, Minn.; P. Grout, Winnipeg; H. H. Gear, Sioux City, Iowa; C. C. Gray, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. R. Kaufman, Toronto; W. H. Kent, Chicago, Ill.; P. L. Konopatzki, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. M. Losie, Minneapolis, Minn.; P. Larsen, Sioux City, Iowa; J. Mackenzie, Three Rivers, Que.; M. M. Noxon, Minneapolis, Minn.; Oscar Olsen, Duluth, Minn.; A. B. Osgood, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. J. Pouken, Toledo, Ohio; Proudlock, Winnipeg; G. L. Patchin, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. J. Raether, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. D. Sturtevant, Chicago, Ill.; F. H. Willging, Minneapolis, Minn.; B. L. Weller, Chicago, Ill. And the Misses Crowell, Omaha and Auld, Chicago.

Drouth Resistance of Wheat Varieties

Eight varieties of spring wheat with about the same relative time of maturity were grown in greenhouses at the Arlington, Va., Experiment Farm. Two plants each of two varieties were grown in an 8-in. pot, each variety being paired with each other variety to compensate for soil moisture variations.

When some pots were placed on a revolving table in a current of hot air, from 92° to 98° F., differences in amount of injury between such varieties as Baart and Hope were demonstrated clearly, but smaller differences between other wheats were not so evident. In order of increasing injury the ranking was Onas, Baart, Kubanka, Huston, Ceres, Marquis, Hope-Ceres, and Hope. The rates of water loss from cut plants dried at room temperatures were determined by weighing at intervals. When grown with normal soil moisture the ranking with respect to decreasing rates of water loss was Kubanka, Baart, Onas, Ceres, Marquis, Huston, Hope, and Hope-Ceres. When the plants were subjected to low soil moisture, considerable variability was found between pots. Evaluation of the varieties from both tests was consistent with field performance under drought conditions.

Based on average results for 1934 and 1935, secured in the field at Tucson in cooperation with the Arizona Experiment Station, varietal ranking as to decreasing resistance to water loss was Kubanka, Baart, Ceres, Onas, Marquis, Huston, Hope-Ceres, and Hope, an order corresponding closely with that established by greenhouse-grown material. Results from the same wheats grown at Pullman, Wash., and Moro, Oreg., did not conform so closely to this order.

The federal tax on grain futures transactions yielded \$639,050.16 in May as against \$229,930.16 in May last year.

Other Views at Kakabeka Falls



Group 1: Dean M. Clark, Chicago; R. H. Erickson, Duluth; J. Auld, Chicago; G. A. Dunkelbeck, Minneapolis; J. R. Coughlin, Minneapolis; E. J. Raether, Minneapolis; F. J. McLean, Pt. Arthur; A. J. Meyer, Ft. William; G. J. Shaw, Pt. McNicoll; M. L. Cobb, Minneapolis; Group 2: H. Korn, Buffalo; Oscar Olsen, Duluth; G. S. McFee, Winnipeg; P. C. Poulton, Ft. William; A. C. MacLennan, Moose Jaw. Group 3: Mr. —; C. W. Swingler, Pt. Arthur; Paul Christensen, Minneapolis; W. H. Kent, Chicago; E. E. Frauenheim, Jr., Buffalo.

Northwest Elevator Group Selects Officers

M. R. Devaney, Minneapolis, was re-elected pres. of the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n at its recent annual meeting. Ben C. McCabe, Minneapolis, was elected vice-pres. L. C. Webster was re-elected sec'y-treas.

The directorate is made up of these officers and F. P. Heffelfinger, W. H. Gooch, E. J. Grimes, J. C. Wyman and L. G. Truesdell, all of Minneapolis.

Tax on Stored Grain in Washington

By FLOYD OLES, mgr. Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n

As a result of extended negotiations between this Ass'n and the Tax Commission an interpretation by the Tax Commission has been achieved which we believe amply protects our members to the extent intended by the law.

The law says, in effect, that all grains while being transported to or held in storage in a grain warehouse, awaiting transportation to points without the state, shall be considered and held to be property in transit and therefore non-taxable; provided that this provision shall not apply after such grains have been stored for a period of six months after their entry into such warehouse. The problem was to determine when the six months started, and what constituted evidence that the grain was intended for export from the state.

The Ass'n pointed out that at least 80% of all Washington grown grain ultimately is exported from the state, and that the only feasible method of determining the six month period would be the records of the warehouseman in the county in which the grain was stored at the time of assessment, which hereafter will be January 1.

The Tax Commission has obtained from the Attorney General an opinion interpreting this law. This opinion states in substance that in order for grain to be exempt, it is not imperative that it actually be sold prior to the assessment date to a party without the state, but on the contrary the grain would be exempt if actually shipped to a point without the state within the statutory six months period. The burden of showing that the property is entitled to exemption is upon the owner or lister of the property. This burden may be discharged by such person giving to the assessor satisfactory proof that the grain was actually shipped to a point without the state within the statutory six months period. This proof might properly be in the form of an affidavit.

It would appear from the above that any grain in storage in a grain warehouse intended for shipment out of the state is exempt from taxation for a period of six months from the time it goes into the warehouse and that an affidavit of the owner, or his agent, that it was actually shipped without the state within the statutory time is sufficient evidence to the assessor that the property is exempt.

The Human Element in the Grain Elevator

By M. F. BEYER, Supt. Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator, Ft. William, Before
Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

The successful operation of grain elevators depends on the efficiency of the means provided for the discussion of the problems we encounter from time to time. Societies whose object is to encourage the discussion of those problems, perform a service of untold value. I propose to give a brief outline of the philosophy pertaining to

THE HUMAN ELEMENT—HAZARDS

To illustrate, I will take two good men I have known for many years who have not advanced to the top of the elevator where they are employed. Considering their ability, one may wonder where the fault lies. Was it in their training, have they been unfortunate, or did they lack a certain innate something essential for greater success? Both men, in fact, have had the opportunities for which their skill entitled them. But they were not "executives." One could not handle other men, the other had no sense of value, neither had he personality.

PERSONALITY. WHAT IS IT?

What enables a man to walk into a room and quickly have a big group of people listening carefully to everything he says, where a few moments before they all but hissed another speaker?

We get some glimmerings of what personality is when we recall some of the stories about people who were admitted to have it.

When we read of the late Theodore Roosevelt taking off his coat and helping the perplexed newspaper photographer to repair his camera, we see a trait that went toward making the greatness of a great man.

A cursing foreman may handle some of the men effectively, but we can hardly regard him as a good executive. The corner radical may inspire his listeners, but you wouldn't want him to run your business. The statistician may look up from his books to tell you the whys and wherefores; the research chemist may crawl out of his shell to explain some new discovery; the efficiency expert may arrange a desk so that there is no lost motion when you sign a letter; and the law clerk may present an ornate outline of what is and what is not to be done. But chances are that as executives all would fail.

That the successful elevator requires supervision and that the elevator manager appreciates the value of a competent superintendent is a sound premise on which we can base our conclusions.

I hold to the old belief that first a man must be competent and understand what it is all about. This means that he must have had proper experience and training in the elevator.

He must be sufficiently mechanically minded to understand his equipment thoroughly. That really implies a great deal. It does not necessarily mean that he should make his own repairs, but he certainly should know what is required when repair or complete replacement or substitutions are in order.

I wonder if the younger men in the elevators today know as well as they should just what is going on inside the machine, or, if they have the opportunity to watch a good millwright, recognize just how he accomplishes results. The superintendent must be able to analyze properly reports on equipment conditions which subordinates present; he must recognize the normal sounds of the elevator and quickly detect it when something is going wrong.

SAFETY EDUCATION NEEDED

Many unnecessary accidents are reported in grain elevators each month. Yet the grain trade has no organized movement to warn elevator workers of their hazards or to safeguard moving machinery, other than the Safety First Bulletins posted periodically.

Whether statistics bear me out or not, I have found in my experience that more accidents and more severe accidents occur on the part of younger workers. A properly trained safety engineer will give special attention to his younger workers and direct his educational program to assist them in forming safety habits that will not become ruts in later life. Education is the real backbone of safety work. The first principle of safety education is to create the proper frame of mind. Once this is accomplished, the further steps in the safety program are easy.

Open top bins are directly to blame for many serious accidents each year, yet these death traps are tolerated in both old and new elevators and men should be warned of their danger constantly.

An intelligent study of the hazards of the plant would stimulate the correction of conditions likely to endanger the lives or promote the disability of the workers. While every elevator operator is anxious to make his plant as safe as possible for all who enter it, greater vigilance in safeguarding machinery and warning workmen is sure to effect a gratifying reduction in the number of sufferers.

I wonder how many of us realize the possible danger to men that are sent into a bin partly filled with grain, or covered bins filled with grain. We all know that grain breathes like any living thing, and the respiration carries with it carbon monoxide; this gas, being heavier than air, concentrates above the grain. A carbon monoxide mixture in the air above the grain in a bin made many a man entering the bins ill, and has been the cause of death in some recorded instances.

This deleterious gas cannot be recognized by any odor. It is colorless and gets in its deadly effect without the victim being aware of the poison surrounding him. Even a comparatively low concentration may cause inefficiency in workmen without totally disabling them, combining with the corpuscles in the blood the poison remains in the system even after the patient has been removed to the open air.

Inventors have devised a carbon monoxide alarm that will give prompt warning when the concentration has reached as little as two-hundredths of one per cent.

"HUMAN ELEMENT IN THE ELEVATOR"

Having a thorough knowledge of elevator operation is, of course, imperative, but it is also important that the superintendent have a knowledge of people and their reactions. In brief, the superintendent is the co-ordinator of the work of many specialists. Every man in the elevator is a specialist in his way. A recent trade paper spoke of a good "Sweeper as a rare jewel."

In recent years "bossing" is giving way to leadership, because it is getting greater efficiency. It is said that to deal with an employee without account of his pride inertia, self-respect, fears, stupidities and loyalty, is to deal with a slot machine, not a man. But to practice leadership, one must have an understanding of adult human behavior.

We speak of our hearts as being the seat of our feelings. This is hardly true. It is our whole "insides." We can flex or unflex an arm at will, but we cannot blush or unblush at will. Also, there are several glands in our emotional set-up that have a lot to do with out behavior, and are responsive to incentives, whether good or bad.

To illustrate, a man may be at the table eating a hearty meal, and some bad news comes which may immediately destroy his appetite, lose his cheeriness, get nervous, and will be to all extent a sick man. Or the opposite can take place, bringing a man from this condition to feeling good. Something of this sort happens to us all some time or other.

In brief, let us look at our nerves, organs and brains as receptors, connectors and reactors. The eyes, ears, nose and sense of touch as receptors, nerves as connectors, and brains and muscles and the glandular set-up as reactors.

People in supervisory capacity should realize the true value of the spoken word. For any connection in the human system once made forms a habit path; that is, the next time a like situation occurs, a person's reactions are likely to be the same as the first time.

When you do a difficult or even an easy task the first time it may seem hard, but becomes easier each succeeding time. Thus it is important to teach the way you want work done at the start, rather than to change fixed habits afterwards. It is important in dealing with man to take into consideration what you know of his character, as you judge it to be, and deal with him accordingly. You may give a "bawl out" that will make a man realize his mistakes and arouse his ambition, or you may make him surly and adopt an "I don't care" attitude. Man must give vent to his emotions. If you wrongly give him a "bawl out" and he can't answer back for fear of losing his job, he may go home and take it out in a way that will react back at you in some way or other; or it will brood on his mind so that he will make costly mistakes, have an accident at the plant, or come out in many ways harmful to all connected with him.

A man may be lagging at his work, a pat on the back and a kind word of encouragement may make him dig in, or one may feel weary, and an emergency arise, and a person will go at it with energy. Again, we may feel weary at nine o'clock and feel good at eleven.

These examples go to show the part our glandular set-up plays in our behavior; the principal ones, perhaps, being the ADRENAL, THYROID and PITUITARY glands, all controlling the toned-up or run-down condition of a person. Of course there are many other parts of us contributing to our health.

Crop Delivery Records

Designed particularly for grain dealers receiving a number of loads of grain from the same farmer, as when an entire crop is marketed by helpful neighbors. Simplifies and expedites recording of each load delivered. Two tickets to a leaf so that loads from two farmers may be separately recorded without turning a leaf. Lines for recording 23 loads on each ticket. Space provided at bottom of each ticket for total net pounds, net bushels, check number, and amount given in settlement. 120 tickets, size 5 1/4 x 8 1/2 inches. Duplicating. Originals of goldenrod bond paper, duplicates of manila. Spiral bound so that book lays absolutely flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Order Crop Delivery Record Form 69 Spiral. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Ohio Dealers at Cedar Point

[Continued from Page 517]

Mr. Golden, "we hope to be able to show you actual vitamins, instead of just their effects."

J. W. HUNTINGTON, Mill Mutuals, Columbus, introduced two moving pictures, run by C. W. Nebel, Dodge Division, Chrysler Corp. The first, "Dangerous Dusts," brought home to the delegates the inherent danger of explosion in mixtures of grain dust and air. Experimental explosions, conducted by the federal Department of Agriculture, demonstrated effectively the dust explosion hazard. The second picture, "Wheels Across Africa," showed three Dodge trucks, trekking their way across the wastes and thru the jungles of Africa. Beautiful shots of scenery, close-ups of jungle animals, delighted the crowded assembly.

A. G. "CHICK" PHILIPS, Chicago, talked on "Merchandising Feeds," reviewing the successful plans adopted by successful feed retailers. A series of letters from Wayne retailers was the foundation for his address, which appears elsewhere in this number.

D. K. STEENBERGH, Milwaukee, explained "National Feed Week" which is being sponsored by leading feed manufacturers. "National Feed Week," said Mr. Steenbergh, "purposes to make farmers and feeders commercial feed conscious."

FRED MAYER, Toledo, an early pres. of the ass'n, humorously reviewed early conventions and early ass'n figures.

E. W. MANTHEY, Chicago, briefly reviewed the abuses which have grown among itinerant truck merchants, and the concealed hydraulic jacks that have led some operators of semi-trailer trucks to prison terms.

Adjourned to Tuesday morning.

Ohio Dealers' Banquet

A splendid banquet preceded an evening of festivity Monday.

When the chicken had settled and the cherry pie had been consumed, Toastmaster F. E. Watkins, Cleveland, introduced leading lights of the ass'n and famous figures among the visitors.

G. A. HOLLAND, Marion, led in community singing before and after the banquet.

ARTHUR F. BRIESE, Chicago, America's Knight of Satire, was the speaker of the evening. His humorous reflections on the problems of the delegates were well calculated to lead his listeners to take their worries less seriously.

Dancing at the Coliseum finished a delightful evening.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRES. ALLTON presided at the third session.

B. A. WALLACE, Ohio State University, Columbus, explained his figures on the costs of operation of country elevators. "These costs are increasing," said Mr. Wallace. "The margins required to handle the old straight grain business, each deal involving a pretty good volume, were much less than the margins required to handle today's grain business, because half of the business today is sidelines. Merchandising sidelines require large margins because so many transactions are small."

"Bad debts for the big companies are less than half what they are for the small companies. Selection of accounts, instead of drives for volume, are contributing factors."

Mr. Wallace explained that a given volume of business can be handled more economically thru one plant than thru two or three plants under the same management, but if the volume must move thru more than one plant, single management is more economical than three individual managements.

"Labor," said Mr. Wallace, "accounts for nearly half the expense of operating an elevator."

Costs of Operation of Country

Elevators

Data compiled by
B. A. Wallace, Ohio State University
Changes in Costs During Recent Years.

	1928	1930	1932	1933	1934	1935
Price level	149	130	82	84	106	117
Volume	147	146	83	102	138	176
Expense ratio, 7.3	9.0	12.8	10.8	8.4	7.3	

Relation of Volume of Business to Depreciation and Bad Debt Losses.

Group	Volume	Depreciation		Bad Debts	
		Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
1.....	\$ 54,375	\$ 747	1.3	\$ 310	.56
2.....	99,532	951	1.0	419	.42
3.....	161,120	1,310	.8	523	.33
4.....	256,408	1,522	.6	676	.26
5.....	336,876	2,419	.7	1,129	.33

Relation of Volume to Expense

Group	Operating Expense	Total Expense
1.....	9.6	12.1
2.....	7.1	8.8
3.....	6.0	7.3
4.....	4.9	5.9
*5.....	5.8	7.0

Average 6.0 7.3

Distribution of Expense of 45 Country Elevators

Item	1935-6	1934-5	Av. 3 yrs.
Labor	48.1	45.4	49.8
Power	8.4	7.7	8.8
Insurance	4.5	4.8	4.9
Taxes	4.4	4.1	4.7
Supp. and Rep.	5.0	3.6	3.8
Advertising	1.0	1.3	1.1
Post. and Tel.9	1.1	1.0
Aud. and Legal	1.3	1.3	.4
Truck	4.3	4.4	2.8
Off. Supplies	1.7	1.7	2.4
Rent	5
Interest	2.5	2.8	4.8
Depreciation	10.5	11.8	11.2
Bad Debts	4.4	7.7	2.8
Miscellaneous	2.5	2.3	1.7

*Group 5 operates two or more elevators.

"Sometimes operating expense can be reduced by increases in capital investment. New machinery and efficient arrangement of properties may actually save money," believed Mr. Wallace.

Crop condition reports anticipated that wheat harvest may begin in about two weeks. Oat harvest was expected to begin soon after July 1. Large yields are expected in most territories, but fear was felt that the quality may suffer from excessive wet weather. Soybean territories anticipated equal or increased average of beans. Corn was reported in good condition in spite of late plantings. Some reports of army worm and rust.

CHAIRMAN HOAGLIN reported the auditing com'te found the accounts of the ass'n in good order. Approved.

CHAIRMAN WATKINS read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolutions Adopted

Train Length Bill

WHEREAS, it has come to the attention of this Association that certain train service legislation proposes to prohibit operation in interstate commerce of trains having more than seventy cars, and that the measure is known as United States Senate Bill 69 and is advocated under the guise of safety regulation but the real purpose for limitation of trains is to make more work, and

WHEREAS, the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce voted out this bill without a public hearing, with the recommendation that it be passed; and

WHEREAS, the shipper of grain and other commodities will be burdened with an additional freight charge estimated at \$180,000,000, which would mean that shippers of all products will be forced to pay an estimated 10 per cent higher freight rates or it will mean bankruptcy and ultimate Government ownership for many of the rail lines, and

WHEREAS, such tremendous increase in railroad rates will divert more business to the truck peddlers by giving them a greater unfair advantage over legitimate dealers,

RESOLVED, that this Association in annual convention assembled, vigorously oppose the passage of such radical legislation and that a copy of this Resolution be sent to Senators Buckley and Donahey, demanding that they

exert every influence to defeat this measure and have it referred back to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the Senate, for full and complete hearing.

Government Competition

RESOLVED, that this Convention go on record again as flatly opposed to federal or state use of taxpayers' money for the purpose of setting up needless and uneconomic competition with private business now adequately and fairly serving the public; whether that competition be direct as in the case of a federal barge line, or indirect, as in the case of government loans to subsidized grain and feed groups which compete with private business only as long as there are government funds to dissipate.

Wages and Hours

RESOLVED, by the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n, in convention assembled, that it does hereby protest the present, ill advised and hastily prepared congressional legislation proposed to deal with maximum hours and minimum wages, and instead it is recommended that any such legislation be considered only in the light of unprejudicial study such as has been made by national economic groups and institutions, and entirely apart from the emotion of labor pressure and political expediency.

RESOLVED, that the members of the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n assembled in convention at Cedar Point, Ohio, June 21st and 22nd, hereby endorse National Feed Week and agree to cooperate to the fullest extent in its observance.

WHEREAS, we all are prone to attend a convention and enjoy the program, speakers, meetings, etc., without realizing the amount of work involved, be it

RESOLVED, that at this time all members in attendance at this convention wish to heartily endorse and sincerely thank our speakers for their splendid and instructive talks, the officers of our association, especially our president and secretary, for their earnest work thruout the year, and each individual company for its exhibits. We wish all of them the best success in their various endeavors with an au revoir and hope that they will all be with us for many years to come.

CHAIRMAN RICE of the nominating com'te, reported the following nominees for Ass'n offices, all of whom were elected unanimously: G. E. O'Brien, Greenville, pres.; H. R. Wooley, Pickerington, first vice-pres.; L. G. Bradstock, Wilmington, second vice-pres.; W. W. Cummings, Columbus, sec'y-treas.

Directors: E. L. Allton, St. Paris; Grover Cline, Ashville; F. E. Watkins, Cleveland; H. E. Frederick, Marysville; E. A. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati; B. R. Hoaglin, Scott; C. F. Mondhank, Lancaster.

Pres.-elect O'Brien accepted the gavel.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Buckeye Observations

REGISTRATION of the 226 delegates was in charge of the Ohio Mill Mutuals, which supplied attractive identification badges. In charge were J. W. Huntington, G. N. Arnold, J. G. Swehla, W. J. Bentz and R. S. Castle.

"WOODY" WOODMAN'S room for the Norris Grain Co. was a popular spot for those who liked to stay up until the small hours. Norris Grain Co. supplied the orchestra at the annual banquet.

S. W. POTTS entertained for the Davison Chemical Co. with a Dutch lunch at midnight and drew a big crowd to Room 62.

SOUVENIRS distributed were pencils by H. W. DeVore Co., International Agricultural Corp., and Davison Chemical Co.; scratch pads by Sidney Grain Machinery Co. and Kellogg Grain & Elevator Corp.; cigars at the banquet by Oyster Shell Products Co.

ENTERTAINMENT Tuesday afternoon was a delightful boat trip to Put-in-Bay, a four-hour excursion that all thoroly enjoyed.

"MUGGY" weather encouraged many delegates to take advantage of the fine beach facilities, preceding convention activities with a dip in Lake Erie.

MANY GRAIN DEALERS brought their wives and families as well as themselves to the convention to enjoy the vacation facilities at Cedar Point.

[Continued on page 530]

How An Illinois Elevator Man Helped Farmer Escape Swindling Truckers

C. C. Lich, manager of the Fogarty Grain Co., a few miles from Lincoln, Ill., does not like to deal with itinerant truckers, but when a local farmer, and good customer, approached him with a plea that he handle the weighing of a small lot of 500 bus. of corn that had been verbally ordered by a trucker he felt he was on a spot.

"Oh," he said, "if it is just weights you want I guess we can take care of you."

"But I want your check. I want you to handle the deal," explained the farmer. "I would rather sell direct to you, but these truckers will pay me 5c a bushel more than any of the elevators."

"In that case the charge will be 2c per bu."

The farmer felt that 2c per bu. was a high charge for what appeared to him to be a simple service.

Mr. Lich proposed, "If the truckers will pay you 5c over the market they probably want your corn bad enough to pay you 7c over. When they come back tell them that you will sell to them only at the higher figure."

The truckers returned to the farmer and accepted his corn at the higher figures. The weighing they wanted to do on a nearby stone quarry scale, but the farmer insisted on Fogarty Grain Co. weights.

Mr. Lich's practiced eye appraised the contents of the first truck load, and he scratched his head over the net weight shown by his scales. Calling to the youth who served him as elevator man, he said: "When those truckers come back for another load, you slip around that truck and see if you can find anything wrong with it."

The truck returned. As its tare weight was being taken the elevator man casually wandered around it. When the truck had departed for the farm to pick up its load, he dashed into the office.

"Mr. Lich," he explained, "there were two men in the bottom of that truck. I peeked over the tail gate and there they were, laying down in the bottom of the box."

"Did they see you?" asked Mr. Lich.

"I don't think so."

The Fogarty Grain Co.'s elevator rises 80 ft. into the air in flat, level country. Mr. Lich posted his elevator man in the cupola to watch the road over which the truck had to return. In a little while the elevator man was back in the office to report that he had seen two men hop off the truck at the main road.

"The driver of the truck is a big fellow," remarked Mr. Lich. "Hanging by the door there is a short pinch bar. In case of trouble you know what to do."

A few minutes later the truck drove onto the company's scale platform with its load. Mr. Lich ran the poise out on the scale beam.

"Where," he asked the truck driver, "are the other two fellows?"

"What other two fellows!"

"Those that were in your truck box before you went out to the farm."

"There was nobody with me."

"Well, I'm adding 300 pounds for their weight, and you are going to pay for it in good United States bills right now."

"And if I don't?"

"You are going to drive that truck load of corn over to the crib by the elevator and scoop it into the crib." The elevator man edged toward the pinch bar. The truck driver warily appraised the situation. He saw fight in the eyes of Mr. Lich. The elevator man was tense.

"You would make me scoop it into the crib?"

"Yes."

"Oh, all right." The truck driver counted out the money. As he drove away, the elevator man returned to the cupola, and soon came back to report that the truck had picked up the two men who had jumped off at the main highway.

Mr. Lich recorded a description of the truck, its driver, and the license number, then got into his car and drove out to the farm that was supplying the corn.

"How many men were on the truck when it came out after your corn?" he asked the farmer.

"Three," the farmer replied.

"And how many were on the truck when it picked up its first load?"

"Three. Why?"

"Well, there were only two in the truck's cab when it weighed its first load," and Mr. Lich explained his suspicions and discovery. The farmer became excited and very angry as the story progressed.

"Why, the dirty crooks! I'll have nothing more to do with them. If they come back here I'll run 'em off the farm!"

"No, don't do that," suggested Mr. Lich. "They may come back. If they do, you let on as tho nothing had happened. Let them have the corn. Then follow them back to the elevator. When they weigh we'll charge them for another 150 lbs. for the short weight on the first load."

The truckers returned. This time all three were in the cab. Mr. Lich was alone. When they returned from the farm with the load of corn, the farmer was almost on their heels. The truck weighed, the three truckmen entered the office.

"We are adding 150 lbs. to make up the shortage on the first load," announced Mr. Lich.

"You cheated. You stole grain from me," the farmer accused the truckers.

"I wouldn't pay it," advised the smallest of the truck men.

"Well, I'm not going to pay it," flatly declared the head driver. The three truck men faced Mr. Lich and the farmer. The air grew tense.

Mr. Lich stepped back into his private office. The telephone tinkled. "The sheriff will be right out," he announced when he returned.

His announcement reversed the truckers' beligerent attitude. The head driver dug deep into his pocket and brought up a roll of bills. The last of the bills, in full settlement for the corn, including the shortage on the first load, was changing hands as the sheriff entered the door. "Well! What's wrong here?" boomed the sheriff.

"It's your corn," Mr. Lich told the farmer. "Do you want to prosecute?"

"No, I don't want to prosecute," said the farmer. "I got my money. But I won't have anything more to do with them."

Rainfall at Dodge City, Kan., for the two weeks ending June 9 exceeded that for the preceding eight months.

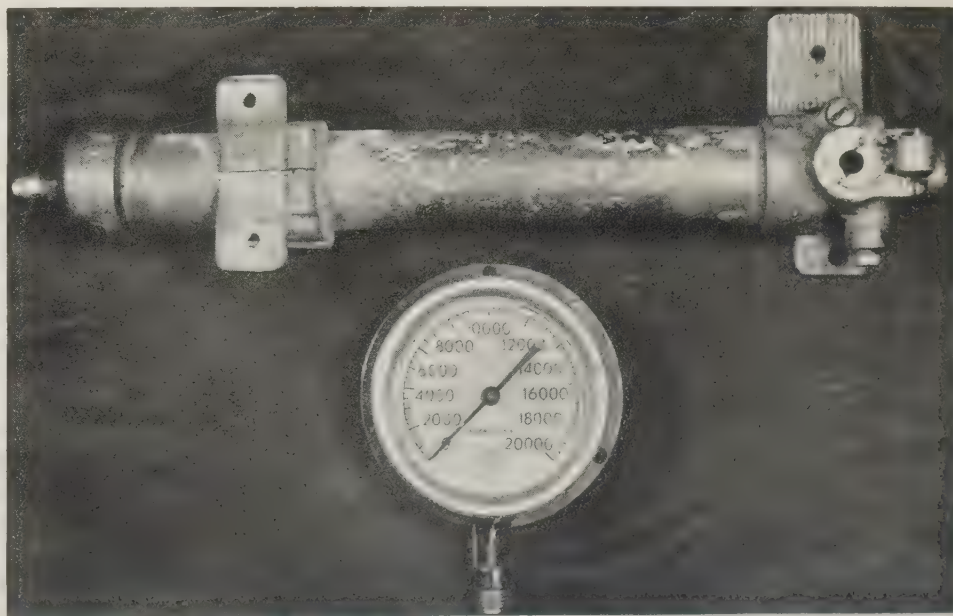
Fraud Truckers' Instruments

The instrument used by truckers who have been arrested recently and sentenced to prison terms for defrauding grain dealers on weights thru the use of a concealed hydraulic jack behind the fifth wheel on a semi-trailer truck is an assembly consisting of a special form of hydraulic jack, a pump for actuating it, a pressure gage that enables the operator to control the device, and connecting pipes and valves. Illustrated herewith are two parts of the assembly, the hydraulic jack and the pressure gage.

These parts of the mechanism were removed for photographic purposes from a semi-trailer truck the operators of which were arrested by Indiana state police late last month.

Located behind the fifth wheel on a semi-trailer truck, the jack, in operation, exerts a pressure that tends to pry apart the rear end of the tractor and the front end of the semi-trailer, thus changing the point of balance in accord with the operator's wishes when his semi-trailer truck is being weighed in two drafts on an ordinary scale deck. Comparatively few grain dealers have scales with platforms of sufficient length to weigh the tractor and its semi-trailer in one draft. The operators of semi-trailer trucks fitted with a defrauding, concealed hydraulic jack are careful to avoid scales with long platforms.

Vigilant law enforcement officers in Kansas, Illinois and Indiana, acting on tips from grain dealers, have arrested a number of operators and owners of semi-trailer trucks fitted with such a device, and have convicted several who are now serving prison terms. (See Grain & Feed Journals, May 26, page 425; April 28, page 333; April 14, page 281 and cover, for photographs, names, details and descriptions of truckers' tricks for defrauding grain dealers.)



Above: A Hydraulic Jack used to control weights. Below: The Pressure Gauge.

Indiana Dealers Discuss Pressing Problems

W. R. BECK, enterprising head of Beck Grain & Feed Co., Shelbyville, Ind., led a highly interesting discussion of problems close to the hearts of Indiana grain dealers, as a feature of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n mid-summer convention. To prepare himself, Mr. Beck sent out 300 postcards with stamped and addressed return cards attached, and offered a prize for the first card returned that named a pressing local problem of a country grain shipper.

Mr. Beck's preliminary thoughts on "accept new ideas, for they are rare, associate with your fellows in the trade for they are a source of helpful information, suit action to new thoughts, for only action brings results," prepared the way for the questions he read as follows:

"What experience have Indiana grain dealers had in handling combined wheat? Most of my experience, too limited, has been bad."—O. L. Barr, Bicknell.

Combined wheat is a problem uniformly difficult in Indiana soft wheat producing sections, due to the tendency of farmers to enter their fields too quickly, cutting the wheat while some parts of the field are still immature, catching green weed seeds along with the wheat. As a consequence, it was stated in discussion, wheat direct from the combines comes to the elevator containing a high percentage of moisture and foreign matter. Some dealers anticipated that almost all country elevators will eventually find it necessary to install driers, because they believed the use of combines in harvesting wheat would continue to grow. Cleaners, it was felt, would be useful to the elevators.

"What constitutes a trade area for a grain elevator?" This question from Walter Penrod, South Whitley, excited the comment, "Oh, boy! Coming right over the home plate."

Two highly opposite answers came from the delegates. One was, "Half way to the next competitor on any side." The other was, "Sky's the limit!" and in defense of the latter, Dr. E. E. Clore, Greenwood, could not understand why territorial instead of natural economic limitations should be considered by grain dealers as their right. In no other field of merchandising does a dealer feel that any particular territory is his.

W. D. Springer said that a survey made by a major feed company revealed that no firm ever succeeded in getting more than 35% of the business in its territory. Trade shifts naturally. A producers' cooperative in one section of Indiana started with a bang, in an experience he related, but at its peak was able to secure only 37% of the available business.

"What are grain dealers—grain men or feed men?" was a natural question that followed. It was found that every country grain business has some sidelines. While major sidelines were coal, feeds, and seeds, the range extended down thru lumber, farm machinery and hardware, all the way to soda pop stands and candy machines.

"What can a grain dealer owning a farm do to make it pay?" brought a broad round of smiles. "Some years I take the profit from the elevator and put it on my farm," remarked Walter Moore, Covington, "and some years I take the profit from the farm and put it in the elevator." Farms with livestock were considered a good outlet for off-grade grain that could not be sold at a profit.

"Is it necessary for a grain dealer to own trucks and truck grain for the farmers?" This question from the Tocsin Lumber & Grain Co. brought comment from several northern Indiana dealers that they owned and operated trucks for the benefit of the farmers, because the farmers demand this service. Without exception a charge was made for the service.

"How does the average elevator manager handle preparation of his social security reports?"—Frank Pyle, Van Buren. One dealer suggested, "Hire an accountant," but most of the delegates denied any difficulty in understanding and filling out the necessary forms.

"What will be the effect on the grain and feed dealer of the new NRA, about which we hear so much?"—L. E. Greenwood, Rensselaer. While the subject brought up expression of "endless discussion," no one had a suggestion for combating the problems the new NRA is expected to create.

"What is the status of application of Indiana's gross sales tax on interstate shipments?" This question from the Amboy Grain Co. was answered by Sec'y Fred Sale with a review of the J. D. Adams case, wherein merchandise was shipped across a state line and the Indiana shipper refused to pay the gross sales tax normally applying to sales. In the lower courts Indiana's tax division won the decision. The case is being carried to the higher courts, and the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n is watching it closely in expectation that the final decision will affect interstate shipments of grain from Indiana points.

"Warn country shippers to deal with truckers only for cash in hand." This comment from a leading Indiana grain merchant overlooked the hundred other methods used by itinerant truck peddlers to defraud grain dealers.

"How can grain dealers get together and establish uniform charges for feed grinding and mixing service?" was the question of Jerry Kiefer, Elwood. Discussion revealed that grinding is performed at such low prices that an actual loss is sustained in power and labor bills. Charges of as low as 5c per cwt. on lots of one ton or more are made by grain dealers who hope they make up for their losses on grinding service thru the sale of feed ingredients and other sidelines to customers attracted by the low grinding fees.

Some dealers use the low grinding charges to combat the portable mills, and felt that they had been successful, too out-of-pocket. Several delegates suggested augmenting of grinding service by efficient formula mixing service, commenting, "Mixing cannot be done successfully by a portable."

"Equal taxation for all classes of grain dealers, with allowance of no exemptions for type of business organization, partnerships to be rated in the same classification with corporations," was the burden of a subject offered by Miles Gooding, Frankton.

"Has any grain dealer dependable information on the cost of trucks and truck service on the collection and delivery of grain?"—Russell M. Davis, Tipton. The question brought no comments.

"How does the manufacturing of your own brands of feed under your own name fit in with your grain business? Does it pay to sell good feeds at reasonable prices or junky feeds at a cheap price?"—Dr. E. E. Clore, Greenwood. Delegates classified the feed business as a natural sideline for grain elevators, felt that only good feeds are profitable, and that it never pays to sell junky feeds at any price.

Grain rusts were discussed June 18 by cereal pathologists meeting at the Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan. The visitors viewed the cereal rust nursery of the state experiment station, directed by C. O. Johnson.

Grain Dealers Meet at Superior

Cheered by splendid crop prospects, grain dealers of north central Kansas and south central Nebraska held an enthusiastic joint meeting at Superior, Neb., the afternoon and evening of June 8. In spite of rain and cool weather, attendance numbered over 75, with good representation from the Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Omaha grain markets.

An excellent dinner was followed by interesting discussions covering tax laws, grain standards, Nebraska's new truck law, buying margins and other matters of local interest to country grain shippers.

Presiding was E. Bossemeyer, of Superior. Speakers included Harry R. Clark, chief inspector, Omaha Grain Exchange; Sec'y J. F. Moyer, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n; Pres. Geo. A. Stites and Sec'y J. N. Campbell, Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

In attendance from Nebraska points were: Geo. A. Stites, Union; J. R. Jacob, Deshler; E. A. Eggers, Ruskin; T. R. Andrews, Diller; W. A. Spicer, Deshler; Charles Hobbs, Byron; Elmer G. Ray, Hebron; Ewin Schoenfeld, Deshler; Ufe Edzards, Hebron; E. I. Krauter, Clatonia; Geo. Werner, Deshler; E. L. Brown, Chester; Lewis J. Kring, Arnold; O. O. Brown, Guide Rock; Corwin Shipperd, Nora; Paul E. Hatten, Nelson; J. C. Copenhaver, Gilead; M. W. Tucker, Hardy; Max B. Cramer and D. A. Cramer, Chester; H. J. Adcock, Nora; Theo. R. Counten, York; Herbert Rasmussen, Knox; Henry Wegener, Ruskin; Bob Wilson, McCook; Harry Barrett, Fairbury; C. H. Frye and E. R. Owens, Byron.

Omaha: R. M. Scoular, John C. Ackerman, H. R. Clark, J. N. Campbell, Earl Triplett, Ray W. Sage.

Kansas points sent: R. B. Coleman, Abilene; L. A. Gardner, Concordia; C. R. West, Rydal; Eric Thompson, Norway; Jas. W. Taylor, Concordia.

Kansas City representatives were: L. L. Willhoite, Frank D. Bruce, A. J. Ingman, Frank Callen, James T. Leach, H. D. Harding, President Shannon.

Exhibits at Ohio Convention

[Continued from page 528]

Cummings & McAlister displayed moisture-testing machines, sieves, test weight buckets and similar equipment that they sell for Harry B. Olson.

Old Fort Mills had an animated trade-mark displayed against a velvet background and samples of its feeds, concentrates and soybean meals.

Sidney Grain Machinery Co. distributed literature on grain handling machinery and showed a working model of its Kwik-Mix vertical feed mixer. Carl Berger did honors for his company.

International Agricultural Corp. distributed literature on its brands of phosphates and superphosphates for soil building.

The Amburgo Corp.'s general manager, Samuel Golden, told about this company's new vitamin service for the feed industry.

Other firms leasing display space included J. W. Eshelman & Sons and Silmo Chemical Corp.

Fargo, N. D.—The order of the North Dakota State Railroad Commission, effective July 1, lowering rates on grain and granting transit privileges allowing backhaul is expected to benefit the Fargo grain market. Traffic Commissioner Williams of the Chamber of Commerce says: "As an illustration, a car of wheat originates at Bismarck, is shipped to Fargo at 15½ cents a hundred pounds—under the new rate—is cleaned here by a Fargo seed house and shipped to Minot for seed, for a charge of 7½ cents additional. On a 40,000 pound car, the total charge for hauling the car from Bismarck to Fargo and then to Minot, would be \$92. At present, the rate to Fargo is 16 cents a hundred, and from Fargo to Minot 18 cents a hundred. On a 40,000 pound car the charge for such a shipment now is \$136, meaning a saving of \$44 a car under the new rates."

The Control of Dust

By A. E. LEIF, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The problem of dust control is purely one of preventing the escape of dust into the atmosphere of the plant where grain is handled. The most effective, most efficient and least expensive dust control system will do just this and nothing more. In other words an effective dust control system does not need to remove an appreciable quantity of dust from the grain, and if properly designed will remove less dust than would escape if the system were not installed.

Two or three obvious facts provide the key to the solution of the dust control problem, namely

First—Dust is heavier than air and will remain at rest in the grain—unless the grain is agitated.

Second—After the dust has been thrown into the air by agitation of the grain it will be carried by air currents, and will settle wherever the air becomes sufficiently quiet.

Third—Air currents are invariably produced by differences in air pressure—and will flow FROM the location of higher pressure TO the location of lower pressure.

Thus, if we reduce the agitation of the grain to a minimum, and prevent any increase of air pressure—inside of grain handling equipment, we will have solved the problem.

However, there are many places in any grain handling process where agitation of the grain can not be avoided—and our problem is thus narrowed down to the prevention of increased air pressure—within the grain handling equipment. And this discussion will be concerned primarily with that phase of the problem. In other words—generation of internal air pressure is our problem; and preventing, reducing—and neutralizing such air pressure is the answer.

The elevator legs have always been one of the big problems to deal with in a grain elevator. The movement of the buckets down the back leg tends to produce a down draft in the leg, and the displacement of air in the buckets, as they are loaded with grain, adds to the volume of air which tends to pile up in the boot, and produce appreciable pressure. This moving air is restricted more or less by the grain in the boot, consequently, there will be a tendency toward an outward movement of air thru any cracks, or other openings in the boot. This moving air will carry with it a considerable portion of the dust, thrown into the air by the agitation, which accompanies the loading of the buckets in the boot.

The remedy is perfectly simple and obvious, and consists of a means for removing from the base of the back leg a quantity of air sufficient to prevent the development of pressure in the

boot. The simplest way to remove this surplus air is by means of a suction connection to the back leg, preferably not more than five feet above the boot, as shown in the engraving herewith. It should be remembered that the object is not to remove dust from the grain, but to prevent the escape of dust from the leg. Neutralization of the air pressure in the boot affects the operation of other portions of the elevator also. The motion of the buckets up the front leg tends to cause an up-draft, and this causes a reduction of pressure in the front side of the boot. As a consequence, there is a tendency for air from the outside to flow into the boot with the grain, and this serves to reduce materially the amount of dust thrown into the air at the point where the grain enters the boot.

At the elevator head the up-draft of air in the front leg passes over the head pulley, and on down the back leg without obstruction. There is no impact of the grain with the buckets, such as takes place in the boot. As a matter of fact, in the discharge of the contents of the buckets, it tends to induce a slight movement of air into the head from outside. The effectiveness of this method of dust control for elevator legs is due to the fact that the suction is applied at the point where the normal operation of the leg builds up pressure. The suction fan does little more than remove thru a duct the air that would otherwise blow out thru cracks and other openings.

The usual dust house is outside of the elevator and usually it has a long wind-trunk, or dust spout, extending from the cleaner fan housing to the dust house. Frequently the dust spout has some leaky joints, causing dust to blow. These should be repaired. However, the problem of the dust house is not so easily corrected, assuming that it is one of the kind that is "dusty." Nevertheless, if we go back to the fundamental principles of dust control, we will discover that the simplest method of preventing escape of dust from such inclosed spaces is to prevent any increase of pressure within those spaces. To illustrate what I mean, let me take a specific case of a cleaner, with a fan outlet measuring 24 inches square. The rules of the cleaner manufacturers say, the wind trunking, or dust spout, must NOT be smaller than the fan outlet. If the dust spout is smaller than the outlet we step up the pressure excessively and we also create a backdraft to the fan.

We cannot eliminate ALL pressure in the dust house; however, the dust house often does suffer from excessive air pressure. The dust house should have two important features, namely, 1st, an air chamber of proper size above that portion used for storage, in the form of a pent house, as shown in the engraving herewith; 2nd, the vent should be at least three times the area of the dust spout (some authorities claim it should be four times). In other words, the air enters the dust house approximately four times as fast as it can get out, and if the vent is undersize it will build up excessive pressure and this will cause dust to shoot out with the rapid current of air, and it will also set up a back pressure to the cleaner fan. Incidentally, vents should be protected against interference from wind in the form of a hood, or slatted windows on each side wall of the pent house. Of course, a cyclone collector is the best solution, and the cleaner manufacturers much prefer to equip cleaners with cyclone collectors. A growing number of grain elevator operators are installing cyclone collectors inside of the cupola with a short spout connection to the grain cleaner. This does away with expensive outside supports and insures longer life to the collector.

Cyclone Collectors are also an advantage in sections of the state where the corn cleanings, such as chaff and other by-products, are being used as a mixer and manufactured into dairy feed. These by-products can be spouted down to a point convenient to the hammer mill, and batches of feed can be made up with a minimum of time and labor. Some elevators thus have saved the investment in a dust house entirely. Incidentally, this so-called dust from corn cleanings has been analyzed at Purdue and it shows a high feeding value.

In wind-trunking and dust spouts we should keep in mind that sharp turns reduce the velocity of the air and that creates back-pressure. All turns should be "sweeping." In other words, the turns should be made on the same principle as a modern highway, as compared to a county road with its right angle turn.

The escape of dust from closed bins, while they are being filled, is almost always due to a lack of adequate pressure-equalizing vents. Since every bushel of grain entering an enclosed space, displaces an equal volume of air, it is

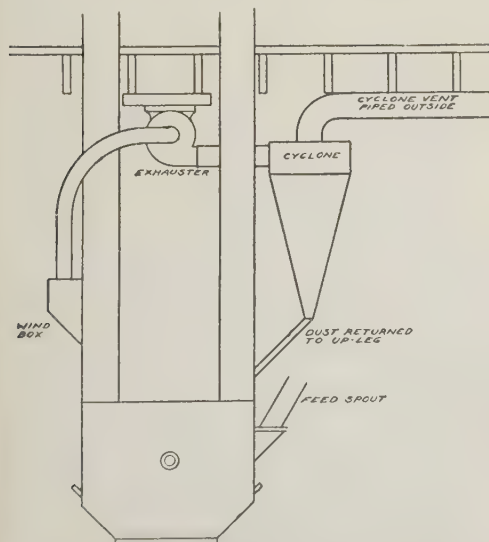
evident that some means must be provided for this displaced air to leave. If no such provision is made, the pressure inside of the closed space is increased, and the air will blow out of any available opening. When the only available exit for the air is around the spout thru which the grain is entering the air will blow out of this opening and will carry with it a considerable portion of the dust in the grain stream. If we again go back to the fundamental principles of dust control, we will discover immediately that the simplest way of preventing the escape of dust from inclosed spaces, is to prevent any increase of pressure within those spaces. A suction connection will provide a positive and effective means of accomplishing this purpose, but the expense of providing such a connection is usually unnecessary. A vent large enough to permit the escape of the displaced air will remove this back pressure and prevent escaping dust at the filling spout. Such a vent should be located as far from the filling spout opening as possible, and should be fitted with a hood to prevent the entrance of rain or snow.

In conclusion, grain handling plants have always been regarded as traditionally dirty and dusty, and dangerous dust conditions have long been considered inherent to the operations of such plants. That grain cannot be moved or handled without stirring up dust is an unavoidable fact, but it has been proved that the escape of this dust into the atmosphere of the plant can be prevented. Further, the cost of the prevention need not be high.

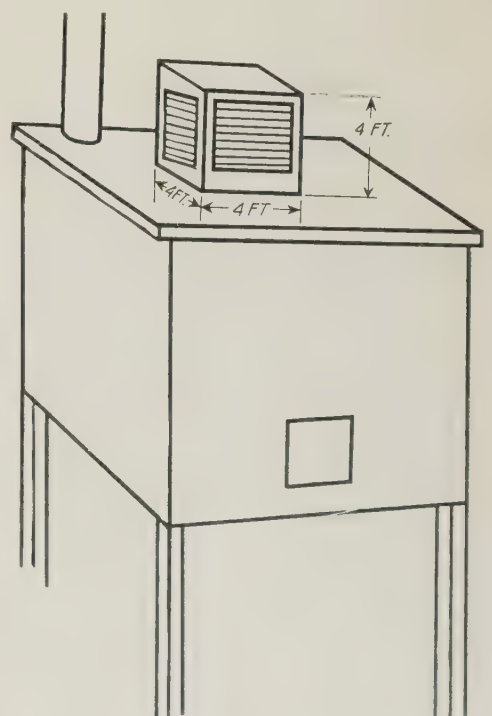
The cost of uncontrolled dust in the operation of plants themselves has never received the attention it deserves from grain and mill industries.

That dust control will result in decreased housekeeping and mechanical maintenance expense is obvious and the reduction in such costs will often pay for the dust control equipment in a short time. When the savings in insurance costs, resulting from reduction of losses, plus the savings in reduced loss of time from shut-downs caused by mechanical and electrical failures and the increased labor efficiency, resulting from more pleasant and more healthful working conditions are considered, the installation of dust control equipment is recognized as a highly profitable investment.

Buyers both of cash wheat and futures appear disposed to await the seasonal hedging pressure which is sure to come the next few weeks, even though it is conceded actual needs will be extremely heavy owing to depleted stocks in all positions. Eventually, we believe there will be active competition between mills, cash interests and exporters for the wheat, but for the time being we have not much confidence in prices holding.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.



Dust Suction Connection Above Boot of Elevator Leg.



4-ft. Pent House Air Chamber Over Dust Storage.

Stem Rust of Wheat

Two Sections of a Stem of Rusted Wheat.

Black Stem Rust of Wheat

By R. O. CROMWELL, Chicago, Ill.

Until the middle of the 18th century it was not known that rust was caused by a mold-like fungus, altho wheat rust occurs in every part of the world where wheat is grown. This is also true of orange leaf rust of wheat and leaf rust of oats. Prior to the 18th century there were various popular beliefs as to the cause of rust. The Romans attributed it to a special rust god, Robigus, who thus wreaked vengeance on a wicked people. One belief that prevails here and there even today attributes rust solely to weather. We now know that weather greatly affects its development, but that there can be no rust without the causative fungus; a low form of plant life itself, a parasite, it finds its way into host plant tissues and draws their sustenance, injuring them, because a parasite cannot make its own food.

The Wheat Black Stem Rust Cycle

(a) Red spore on wheat germinates slowly at 52° to 55° but within an hour at 75°.

(b) Germ tube, or sprout enters breathing pore of any above ground part of the wheat plant.

(c) Spore germination can be seen easily under a microscope.

(d) Sprout grows, branches after penetrating tissue—locally about size of pin head not systemic, up and down through the length of the plant.

(e) Forms new crop red spores in one week under favorable rust conditions.

(f) Black spores begin forming amongst red.

(g) Later only black spores form, and form in the same pustules in which the red had formed.

(h) Black spores require rest period—live over winter where produced, in old straw or stubble.

(i) Black spores germinate in spring. Red spores can not live over winter except in far South—in Texas.

(j) If black spore lands on barberry leaf it germinates and penetrates the leaf, causing a diseased spot, but can not infect wheat.

(k) Grows on barberry and produces third kind of spore, yellow.

(l) Which lands on wheat, infects and produces the first red spores of the season, and the cycle is complete.

(m) Now, all season long, until grain matures, only this red spore stage on wheat is produced—crop after crop appears and goes from plant to plant, field to field, hundreds of miles with the winds.

It has been known for some years that frequently rust overwinters in the red or grain

summer stage in southern Texas and can be carried northward with the speed of the winds for hundreds of miles. Barberries are not yet entirely eradicated in northern states and provide a means of overwintering of rust perhaps to limited extent compared to the pre-eradication period.

The rye variety attacks rye and barley but not oats and wheat; the oats variety attacks oats but not wheat, barley or rye.

The three varieties of stem rust that attack the small grains in turn comprise parasitic strains which can be distinguished from each other by their effect on certain varieties of wheat, rye, and oats respectively. For example, the wheat variety of stem rust comprises approximately 150 distinct parasitic strains. Some of these attack certain bread wheat but not others; some of them attack the bread wheat but not the durum. Still others attack certain durum varieties and certain bread wheat varieties but not other varieties of bread wheat. It has been shown that these parasitic strains originate by hybridization between existing parasitic strains on the common barberry. Therefore, the barberry is the breeding place for the new parasitic strains. It has been shown definitely that these parasitic strains complicate the problem of breeding rust-resistant varieties. Because of the existence of so many parasitic strains and the continual production of new ones it has been necessary to attempt to breed varieties which are resistant to all of the parasitic strains by breed-

ing toughness of stem or other structural obstructions. It is known, however, that the resistance of such varieties varies considerably, depending on the conditions under which the plants are grown.

Mr. Cromwell, who is one of the best posted crop specialists, who has been in the field since June 1, has telegraphed his firm, Lamson Bros. & Co., as follows, in regard to rust damage:

Salina, Kan., June 9.—Heavy orange rust infestation not helping the crop. Wheat headed at Manhattan on average date, but the rust appeared ten days earlier than in 1935.

Fort Scott, Kan., June 10.—Rust breaking out rapidly on upper stem around Eldorado and increases all across eastern Kansas to here. Soft red wheat varieties are especially rusted. Ten to twenty per cent damage from stem rust alone.

Manhattan, Kan., June 15.—Rust a minor factor in 70 per cent of the fields, but is cutting the latest 30 per cent of otherwise very good wheat 15 per cent.

Phillipsburg, Kan., June 17.—Wheat plants short and probably be taken in many cases by weeds and rust.

Lincoln, Neb., June 17.—Wheat late with mixed maturity, some rust on stem, heavy on leaves. Oats probably be cut ten to twenty-five or more per cent by rust, depending on weather.

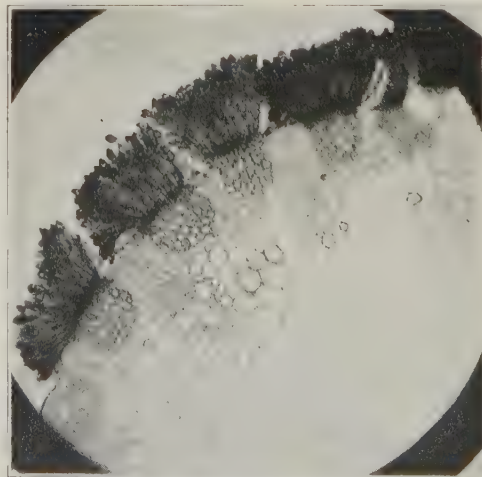
Sioux Falls, S. D., June 19.—Trace stem rust to here but not yet on upper stem. In another week rust could be showing up to cause concern.

Aberdeen, S. D., June 21.—A sprinkling of black stem rust on the upper leaves and leaf sheaths in all spring wheat examined. Ground moist and was steaming yesterday, which is very favorable to rust. Wheat late at the boot to heading, and rust is surprisingly early.

Otho Skaer of the Tacoma Grain Co., Tacoma, Wash., has been elected chairman of the Northwest section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists.

Officers elected by the Independent American Millers Ass'n at Louisville, Ky., June 18, are Frank K. Yost, Hopkinsville, Ky., pres.; W. C. Thomas, Marion, Ind., sec'y-treas. A bill for minimum wages and maximum hours of work was drawn up in a resolution.

The U. S. District Court for the Western District of Missouri has recently decided that the phrases "Puffed Wheat" and "Puffed Rice" are the valid trade-marks of the Quaker Oats Co. In a suit entitled "The Quaker Oats Company v. Frederick P. Kiewit," doing business as Kiewit Products Co., Vita Cereal Co. and Nevada Cereal Co., of Kansas City, Mo., the defendant was enjoined from using the words "Puffed," "Puft," or any simulations or variations thereof as applied to products of either wheat or rice.



Cross section of wheat stem showing severe black stem rust infection in the red stage. Note the cells of interior tissue filled with rust vegetative filaments and the spore-bearing filaments broken thru the surface of stem. (Enlarged several hundred times.)

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Small fire damage and some water damage was done at the Whyte Feed Mills at 4 a. m., June 5, the fire originating about 60 feet above the ground in the elevator.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Riley Feed Mfg. Co.'s mill that burned late in May, as reported in the Journals last number, will be rebuilt as soon as possible. All of the main portion of the plant was destroyed but one warehouse was saved, where a large stock of building material was stored. The company will continue its building material business while the new feed plant is being erected. H. A. McMillan is manager of the company, which has been doing business under the present ownership for 18 years.

CALIFORNIA

Morgan Hill, Cal.—Gunter Bros. are building a new feed plant, 60x125 feet, of fireproof brick.

Garden Grove, Cal.—The Simpson Milling Co. has under construction a new concrete and corrugated iron feed mill, to be 60x120 feet. The present building, after machinery and office equipment are moved to the new plant, will be used by the company as a warehouse.

Sacramento, Cal.—The following legislative bills of interest to grain and feed dealers have been signed by the governor: A. B. 865 (Thorp), which deletes duplicate section in commercial feed law; A. B. 1129 (Walker), co-operatives buy jute bags for members; A. B. 1407 (Donnelly), prohibits buying at other than net weights; A. B. 1409 (Donnelly), examinations for sealers' weights and measures. Among the bills that were tabled, dropped by authors or refused passage were the following: S. B. 962 (McCormack), re grain exchange grading, referred to com'te by author; A. B. 2469 (Donnelly), bean threshers' lien, tabled by author's request.

Sacramento, Cal.—New members of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n, taken in during and since the convention in April, are as follows: Croley Milling Co., Hayward; B. M. Abraham, San Francisco; R. Cali & Bro., Cupertino; Nelson Grain Co., Campbell; W. T. Wellisch, San Francisco; Parr Richmond Terminal Corp., Ltd., San Francisco; F. A. Somers (Grangers Terminal Co.), Port Costa; Byrd & Backer, Los Angeles; Huffine & Co., Los Angeles; H. H. Cook, San Francisco; Golden State Milling Co., Downey; National Mills, Los Angeles; Harrison Grain Co., Hynes; Potter Milling Co., Pacoima; Lankershim Grain Co., North Hollywood; James H. Seeley Co., Los Angeles; City Transfer Co., Dinuba; Pacific Portland Cement Co., San Francisco; J. L. Diricks, San Francisco; O. H. Kruse Grain Co., El Monte; Durbins Feed Store, El Cajon; Western Livestock Journal, Los Angeles; L. C. Yingst, Selma; J. S. Andersen's Grocery, Caruthers; Associated Grain & Milling Co., Pomona; Alexander & Son, Van Nuys.

Sacramento, Cal.—E. R. Warren, vice-pres. of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n, reported (at the recent convention of the ass'n) for the grain division that some members desire a uniform warehouse receipt thruout the state. Under present laws and conditions there is no way this can be done. The Warehousemen's Ass'n uses a standard form, copyrighted, and not available to non-members. By 1939 perhaps legislation might provide for all warehouse receipts in a standard form prescribed by the state, altho this seems doubtful. The following resolution was first read at the convention, later at the Fresno board meeting, and referred to this year's grain division for study and appropriate action: "That a uniform negotiable state bonded warehouse receipt, plain or registered, be adopted and used, describing correctly quantity, quality, or kind, weight, exact location, crop year and special markings and/or condition together with

authorized certified state or federal appeal grade inspection certificate attached covering." H. G. Stindt, San Francisco, claims the above would prevent fraud, intentional errors, omissions, substitution, pilfering, and furnish absolute security and protection on stored field crops to buyers, sellers and all parties concerned.—I. J. Strommes, sec'y California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n.

CANADA

Rodney, Ont.—An oat huller has been added to the equipment of the Rodney Flour Mill, which is now manufacturing cattle, hog and poultry feed. A seed department has also been added.

Vancouver, B. C.—Buckerfields, Ltd., has given a contract to the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co. for the construction of an addition to its elevator at the foot of Rogers St., the cost of which will be approximately \$36,000.

Hamilton, Ont.—A 2,000,000-bu. grain elevator will be built here by Hamilton Elvtrs., Ltd., to be the most up-to-date elevator in Canada, it is reported. A modern grain, feed and cereal manufacturing plant will be built in conjunction with it.

Seaforth, Ont.—For the purpose of taking over a 500-barrel flour mill at this point, owned by Elzebert Turgeon, Ltd., Montreal, which has not been operating for some time, the Excellence Flour Mills, Ltd., has been incorporated. Elzebert Turgeon is pres. of the new company.

Hyas, Sask.—The United Grain Growers' elevator was one of the three main buildings of this little town that were destroyed by fire during the night of May 13. The elevator loss was estimated at \$14,000, including 4,000 bus. of grain. Hyas is 145 miles northeast of Regina.

New Westminster, B. C.—The Harbor Commissioners are expending approximately \$15,000 on the installation of six spouts at the Searle Terminal Elvtr. When the elevator was built the spouts were designed for loading vessels 10 feet from the elevator. The wharf later had to be extended, making the distance from the elevator to the ships 20 feet, which lowered the pitch of the spouts, with the result that when a high ship on a high tide was being loaded, the flow of grain was too slow. When the Searle Terminal Co. renewed its lease of the elevator, the commissioners agreed to install new spouts to remedy the difficulty.

COLORADO

Dailey, Colo.—A new high speed leg, equipped with Atlas Elevator Belting and Calumet Cups, is being installed by the Dailey Co-op. Co.

ILLINOIS

Peoria, Ill.—A strike in the Hiram Walker Distillery this month lasted but a few days.

Streator, Ill.—The Graham Grain Co. is equipping its elevator leg with a new Atlas rubber elevator belt.

Palatine, Ill.—Koelling Feed Co.'s feed storage burned June 7; valuation of building, \$2,000; total loss; no insurance.

Doran, Ill. (railroad name Dorans).—The Farmers Grain Co. has purchased a new heavy duty Soweigh Motor Truck Scale.

Ridgeville, Ill.—John Osterbur, operator of the only elevator here, has installed a new 20-ton scale with 8x18 platform.—G. H. R.

Leeds (Wenona p. o.), Ill.—J. J. Sennett is installing a Howell Type HS Direct-Connected Geared Head Drive with 5-h.p. motor in his elevator.

Geneseo, Ill.—J. J. Guild & Son, elevator operators here, have bot the Rastede Bldg., which they will raze, replacing it with a hollow tile feed warehouse and installing a molasses mixer.

Polo, Ill.—Fire started in the office of the J. H. Rosenstiel & Co. grain elevator at 11:30 p. m., June 12. Firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the office.

New Berlin, Ill.—Mr. Louis, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned to look after interests of his own near Peoria, and has been succeeded by G. P. White.

Quaker (Humrick p. o.), Ill.—The Cleveland Grain Co. (mall Metcalf, Ill.) has had a new scale installed in its local elevator, having a capacity of 10 tons, with an 8x18-foot platform.—G. H. R.

Springfield, Ill.—The house com'te on utilities on June 15 reported out for passage the Fribley Bill, placing trucks under the control of the Illinois Commerce Commission. The bill has passed the senate.

Compton, Ill.—Pending the final settlement of the estate of John W. Banks, who died in March, it is planned to lease the elevator property. Smith Banks, his son, has been appointed administrator.—G. H. R.

Wenona, Ill.—Grain dealers of the Streator territory held a meeting here, at the Stanton Hotel, June 17, dinner being served at 6:30. The principal topic of discussion was the handling of the coming crops.

Mattoon, Ill.—The Cleveland Grain Co. has installed a 20-ton scale, with an 8x24 platform, at its Illinois Central Elvtr. here, and a 10-ton scale, 8x18 platform, at its elevator at Gernes (Metcalf p. o.), Ill.—G. H. R.

Elwin, Ill.—Will have our new elevator completed July 1. The old one was destroyed by fire July 28, 1936. Capacity will be 18,000 bus. It is being constructed by Louis Meyers, and will be electrically equipped.—Elwin Farmers Elvtr. Co., V. E. Peterson, mgr.

Gordon (Hume p. o.), Ill.—With the abandonment of the K. & S. Railroad, the Cleveland Grain Co.'s elevator here is left without railroad service, but will continue to operate, grain being trucked to Mattoon and to Metcalf, where the Cleveland Co. also operates elevators.—G. H. R.

West Brooklyn, Ill.—The west elevator here, operated by the W. B. Farmers' Co-op Co., has been painted two coats of silver by the spray method. The old Guffin elevator (east) has been purchased by the Farmers' Co. and will be torn down, the site replaced with coalsheds, leaving but one active elevator here.—G. H. R.

Raven (Scotland p. o.), Ill.—The Raven Elvtr. Co. has installed new 10-ton Fairbanks Scales, with 8x16-foot platforms, at its elevators at this point and at Randall, Ind. (p. o. Scotland, Ill.) The company also has an elevator at Scotland, Bill Swank being manager of the three plants, with headquarters at Scotland.—G. H. R.

Standard, Ill.—The Standard Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has just completed a 30-foot addition to its office, which now joins the elevator. The new addition will be used for a larger stock of hardware and other articles used on the farm. Also have installed a new 15-ton Soweigh Truck Scale with a 22-foot platform.—Standard Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Ridge Farm, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has erected a small feed warehouse, 40x9x7, brick pier and metal roof, 50 feet from its No. 1 elevator, for storing merchandise, and has sold its other elevator (known as No. 3) to wreckers to be taken down. The company did not sell the brick office connected with No. 3, and contemplates converting it into a filling station.—G. H. R.

Vermilion Grove, Ill.—Equipment recently installed by the Farmers Grain & Feed Co., Harry Brock-Jones manager, includes a Jay Bee Hammer mill, operated by a 30-h.p. motor, V-belt drive; a new leg, with 5-ply belt and 15x7-inch cups, operated by a 10-h.p. motor in cupola. It is planned to install a new electric truck lift in the driveway, which will be extended to serve the new leg.—G. H. R.

Ashkum, Ill.—Clinton C. Comstock, 58, former Ashkum business man and a member of the C. H. Comstock Grain Co., which operated here for many years, died in a hospital at Cherokee, Ia., May 26, following a lingering illness. Burial was in Ashkum.

Urbana, Ill.—About 120 grain dealers registered at the grain grading and marketing school held in the New Agricultural Bldg. at the University of Illinois on June 10 and 11. A number of 30-minute lectures were given, followed by 90-minute laboratory periods. Those attending were divided into laboratory sections, which studied the analysis of wheat, corn, oats, barley and soybeans. The different groups progressed from one grain to another, spending two periods on wheat and corn, a single period on soybeans and on barley and oats combined.

Jones Switch (Mattoon p. o.), Ill.—Extensive improvements have been completed at the elevator of the Big Four Elvtr. Co. The elevator has been electrified, two new rollerbearing legs installed, also a rollerbearing cleaner and sheller. A new truck hoist, motor driven, has been installed on the rebuilt driveway. Office has been moved back about 150 feet from elevator and a new 10-ton Howe Scale, with platform 8x16, installed. Elevator and office will be painted this fall. Mr. Walker is manager. —G. H. R.

Tower Hill, Ill.—One of the elevators that has served the farmers of this section for 34 years has been razed, as it would not pay to repair it under present conditions. After changing hands a number of times, both Tower Hill elevators were purchased by E. M. and C. J. Sibbitt. (Members of the Sibbitt family have been in the elevator business here for 60 years.) This spring E. M. Sibbitt purchased his brother's interest, and he will now continue in the feed and coal business in the structure that is known as the "old elevator," one of the community's landmarks.

Brocton, Ill.—Dissolution of the partnership is sought in action filed in Circuit Court by Wm. C. Price, against I. N. Coolley, the Kansas & Sidell Railroad Co., Casey & Kansas Railroad Co., and the Yale Shortline Railroad Co. In addition to operating the three railroads, the firm in which Mr. Price and Mr. Coolley have been partners since 1910, has operated elevators at nine eastern Illinois locations under the name of the Brocton Elvtr. Co. The suit involves dissolution of the partnership in the elevators at Redmon, Brocton (two), Borton, Oakland, Warrington, Paynes, King's Crossing, and Kansas, Ill., and lumber yard at Isabel, and the three railroad shortlines. The elevators at Hume (two) and McCown, Ill., operated by Mr. Coolley, are not involved in the dissolution application. —G. H. R.

Springfield, Ill.—If bill 446 becomes a law Illinois elevator owners will pay dearly for all painting. This bill provides for the licensing and regulating of all painting contractors, journeyman painters and apprentice painters, makes it unlawful to engage in such business or occupation without obtaining a license from the department of labor. A painting contractor has to pay a state license of \$50, plus \$30 a year for renewal and probably \$25 for a temporary certificate. The fee is \$3 for a journeyman painter and \$2 for an apprentice painter. The painting contractor is required to post a \$1,000 bond—which will be fat for the bonding companies and add to the cost. It means in the end that your property will be painted by a contractor's organization and a union organization, making rules, laws, price and hours to suit themselves.

Fairbury, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator is being remodeled. The cupola is being raised, the elevator legs extended, an air lift and three new Hall Distributors being installed and miscellaneous work done. The Eikenberry Const. Co. is doing the work.

Arcola, Ill.—The Arcola Grain Co. (an established company) has been incorporated; capital stock, 200 shares p. v. common at \$100 per share; incorporators: F. L. and E. B. Evans and H. C. Horton; to purchase, sell, handle, mill and ship grain, seed, fuel, etc.

Chrisman, Ill.—The Chrisman Grain Co., Walter Swank manager, is improving its B. & O. elevator here by relining and rerodding the south end of its oats annex and dividing into three bins for the storage of wheat and beans. A new leg has been installed in the main workhouse for filling these new bins direct. At its Scotts Crossing (Chrisman p. o.) elevator, the company has completed the installation of a new 10-ton Howe Scale, with a 9x16-foot platform. —G. H. R.

CHICAGO NOTES

Many members of the Board of Trade signed a petition asking the directors of the exchange to close the board on Saturday, July 3, thus giving a three-day holiday over the Fourth.

A hearing in the re-organization proceeding of Chicago Elvtr. Properties, Inc., subsidiary debtor, for the proposal and consideration of the second amended plan of re-organization of Chicago Elvtr. Properties, will be held in the U. S. Court House, this city, on June 28.

Reviving an old custom, the first carloads of Illinois grown wheat and oats received at Chicago this season will be auctioned off to the highest bidders on the Board of Trade floor. The first shipments are expected early in July. Similar auctions are planned for corn and soybeans later in the season.

Ben B. Bryan, Sr., 77 years of age, senior member of the former firm of Logan & Bryan, died at his home in New York, June 12. Mr. Bryan, who was a pioneer in the private wire business, became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1890, and was at one time a director of the board. His firm discontinued business several years ago.

The Illinois law limiting the axle weight of loads to 16,000 lbs. was upheld June 19 by the federal district court at Chicago. Since eleven trucking concerns obtained a temporary injunction in December the state highway police have been unable to enforce the law. The court held that the U. S. Motor Vehicle Act does not deprive states of power to protect public pavements.

Barnett Faroll, vice-pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, announced on June 15 that a principal payment of \$1,218,000 on the first mortgage indebtedness of the Board of Trade building has been made to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee. Reduction of the principal was one of the provisions of the refunding plan which resulted in a cut in the interest rate from 5 to 4%. The payment reduced the first mortgage to \$9,000,000.

Marine leg equipment of Chicago elevators was designed to unload occasional cargoes, and the houses are not provided, as at Buffalo, N. Y., with two or three marine legs, some movable, for quicker discharge. Consequently Canadian vessel owners having big cargoes of corn to unload at Chicago are having to pay the \$50 per hour overtime charge after 4 p. m. When discharge is prolonged three or four days this amounts to a considerable sum. Their recourse, of course, is to raise the freight rate.

Plans are out for a new complete elevator for Albert Schwill & Co. to be constructed at 103rd St. and Avenue C, South Chicago. The work will consist of a working house with 12 reinforced concrete tanks and interspaces with a capacity of over 560,000 bus. The working house will be equipped with a barley receiving leg, two malt shipping legs, needle leg, scalper leg, 2,000-bu. receiving scale, 2,000 bu. malt shipping scale, No. 16 separator and No. 215 Eureka Separator. The house will have a two-track car shed. Two conveyors above and two conveyors below the tanks will handle grain in and out of the storage annex. The plans were prepared by A. F. Elserer, who will act as supervising engineer. Bids will be taken July 7. Plans are being prepared and will be out for bids next month for a new malting plant with 1½ million bus. annual capacity. When completed, these additional facilities will give Albert Schwill & Co. a malting capacity of between five and six million bus. and a storage capacity of 2,500,000 bus.

The final meeting of the year of the Midwest Section, American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, was held in Chicago, June 7. The chief business of the meeting was the installation of officers. Rufus A. Barackman, Chicago Heights, Ill., accepted the gavel for the coming year, which begins its activities in the fall. Newly elected vice-chairman, J. Paul Bishop, Argo, Ill., was installed by proxy due to his absence. The new sec'y-treas. is I. O. Juvrud. The meeting was devoted to a review of the papers presented at the national convention in Minneapolis late in May.

Registrations of five former members of the Chicago Open Board of Trade were revoked today by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, acting under the Commodity Exchange Act. The registrants were Daniel A. De Lattre, a futures commission merchant; Henry J. Novotny, a futures commission merchant and floor broker; Fred J. Holzapfel, a futures commission merchant and floor broker; and Abraham Arthur Bank and Le Mark Lewis, futures commission merchants. The orders of revocation held that De Lattre and Novotny were expelled from the Chicago Open Board of Trade March 16, and that the other three were suspended on March 24, and that each of the five had violated the rules under the act by not reporting the expulsions and suspensions to the commodity exchange administration within ten days.

INDIANA

Galveston, Ind.—Notice has been published of preliminary dissolution of the Galveston Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Winchester, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. is erecting a re-inforced concrete building to house a 500-bu. Hess Direct Heat Drier. Oil will be used for fuel.

Harrisville (r. f. d., Union City), Ind.—The Pierce Elvtr. Co. (headquarters Union City, Ind.) may replace its steam power with electric motors.—L.

Oakville, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a motor-driven, direct-connected Blue Streak Hammer Mill complete with magnetic separator.

Lochiel (r. f. d. 1, Fowler), Ind.—A new 20-ton truck scale has replaced the old wagon scale at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, Joe Stone, manager.

Westville, Ind.—Two pneumatic truck lifts have been installed in the driveway of the Farmers Co-op Co. The driveway has been extended to accommodate them.

Bluffton, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. has purchased electric truck hoists for all of its elevators, in addition to a number of other major improvements.—L.

Liberty Center, Ind.—A new coat of aluminum paint has been put on the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator. Other improvements and installation of a new hoist are under consideration.—L.

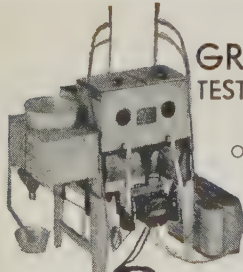
Upland, Ind.—Kenneth M. Snyder purchased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. He has been manager of the Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. at Yoder, Ind., for several years.—L.

Oxford, Ind.—Harry Emery, manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator at Rutland, Ill., has been transferred by the company to this point to manage its local elevator.

Avilla, Ind.—The Stiefel Grain Co. elevators at Avilla and Kimmel have been equipped with new electric hoists, and all of this group of elevators have been repainted in aluminum.—L.

Jefferson (r. f. d. 6, Frankfort), Ind.—This elevator has changed hands. Omer Beydler, of Rossville, Ind., and owner of a Lebanon, Ind., elevator, has bot same.—Jefferson Elvtr., by Russell Price.

Evansville, Ind.—Paul Pritchard, in charge of wheat buying for Igleheart Bros., died suddenly, on June 15, from a heart attack. About 10 years ago, before his association with Igleheart, Mr. Pritchard was manager of the Overland Grain Co., St. Louis. He was 58 years of age.



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Warren, Ind.—Farmers Exchange has purchased a new cleaner; other changes are contemplated for next fall.—L.

Wakarusa, Ind.—Lay Bros. Elvtrs. have installed a new 20-ton Howe Truck Scale with 9x20-foot platform at their local elevator. The 10-ton Howe Scale removed is being installed at their Claypool elevator.

Mill Creek, Ind.—The Mill Creek Elvtr. Co. plans immediate installation of a 15-ton Howe Truck Scale with 22x9-foot deck and of electric lights. Installation of an overhead, traveling track lift is contemplated for fall.

Goshen, Ind.—Dwiggins & Sons, who opened an alfalfa meal mill here last year, have enlarged the capacity of their plant. This is said to be the first alfalfa mill in Indiana. New machinery is being installed, including an electric dehydrator.

St. Bernice, Ind.—The Rudy-Huston Grain Co. plans to erect an elevator here in the near future, replacing the structure that was struck by lightning and burned last summer. One crib had been rebuilt and the former office building also remained. Earl O'Briant will continue as manager.

Portland, Ind.—The Haynes Milling Co. (which operates a 40,000-bu. elevator and 125-barrel mill here) has been incorporated; capital stock, 1,000 shares of \$100 par value; incorporators: Edward M. Haynes, Florence H. Starbuck, Joseph F. Hanlin, Clarence E. Peters and John C. McCrum.

Frankfort, Ind.—Russell Stephenson, part owner of elevators at Rossville, Moran and Sedalia, Ind. (all in Clinton County), has purchased the Fairground Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, which will hereafter be known as the Frankfort Elvtr. Rhual Tompkins will continue as manager.

Lakeville, Ind.—Rapidly nearing completion is the new 14,000-bu. frame elevator and warehouse being built by Otto Zeiger to replace his local elevator that burned last February. The old foundation supports the new structure, which follows the same lines of construction that characterized its predecessor. Western machinery is now being installed.

Simpson (r. f. d. 4 Huntington), Ind.—The Simpson Grain Co.'s elevator burned Sunday morning (June 20). The detached warehouse and coal shed was saved by the fire department from Huntington. The fire truck was connected to a well on the premises, and effective action was accomplished. Elevator had just been cleaned thruout and conditioned in preparation for the new crop. Definite cause of fire is not known.—L.

Hobart, Ind.—Roper & Brown are now operating a feed and baby chick store facing the city's principal highway, equipped with a driveway for convenient curb service at the front. The back end of the store is the company's office and houses the beam of a Howe Truck Scale, the deck of which is located in the old office driveway on a lower level. Under the store building is a garage for company cars and trucks. Construction is of brick.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indianapolis Board of Trade annual election on June 14 placed the following in office: Pres., E. E. Allison; vice-pres., I. W. Lemaux; treas., Albert O. Deluse (re-elected). The following candidates were elected for four years as members of the governing committee: William L. O'Connor, Edgar H. Evans, Fred G. Appel, B. D. Spradling, Edward D. Evans, J. Martin Antrim, John P. Frenzel, Jr., Mark H. Miller, W. D. Springer and Horace E. Kinney. E. H. Darrach was elected to serve two years and Howard W. Fieber to serve one year. Mr. Spradling and Mr. Fieber were elected from the independent ticket and the remainder from the regular ticket. Officers and governing com'te members will be installed at the next meeting of the com'te July 12. At this meeting the sec'y will be named.

IOWA

Palmer, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is covering its elevator with sheet iron.—A. G. T.

Griswold, Ia.—J. F. Frank has leased Hansen & Son's elevator here and will take possession July 1.

Burlington, Ia.—The Johnson Grain Co. is equipping its plant with high speed Calumet buckets.

Paullina, Ia.—Long Bros. are installing a Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift in their elevator.

Akron, Ia.—At 1:30 a. m. on June 3 fire of undetermined cause damaged the property of W. J. Davidson.

Garden Grove, Ia.—Jordon & Smith have added a heavy duty Soweigh Motor Truck Scale to their equipment.

Wellsburg, Ia.—The George Potgeter Co. will install new scales in its elevator at Wellsburg, having 20 tons capacity.

Popejoy, Ia.—Archie White, of White & Ackerman, just left for an extended trip to California via motor.—A. M. Vorhes.

Thompson, Ia.—Howard T. Lathrop, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, died June 10 as the result of an accidental shooting.

Ledyard, Ia.—William A. Garry has purchased a new 20-ton 9x30-foot heavy duty Soweigh Motor Truck Dump Scale for his elevator.

Adair, Ia.—L. A. Lovre, of Elkton, S. D., has been appointed manager of the Davenport Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.—Art Torkelson.

Hawkeye, Ia.—Tracey Pungey and Sidney Stedman have purchased Ted Reisner's hammer mill and will carry on the milling business.

Farmington, Ia.—The former Opera House building here, bot by A. J. Miller from the receiver, has been converted by him into a feed mill.

Dougherty, Ia.—The Farmers Inc. Co-op. Society is equipping its elevator with Calumet Cups.

Graettinger, Ia.—The receiving facilities of the Farmers Grain Co. are being improved with the installation of 390 10x5 high speed Calumet Buckets.

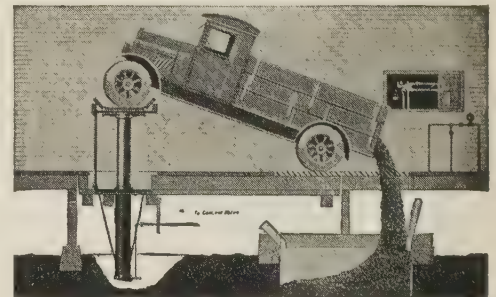
Malvern, Ia.—The equipment of the Malvern Milling Co. has been improved by the installation of a Bender Worm Gear type heavy duty truck lift.

Muscatine, Ia.—L. R. McKee, of the McKee Feed & Grain Co., is confined to the McCleary Sanatorium at Excelsior Springs, Mo., at present.—A. G. T.

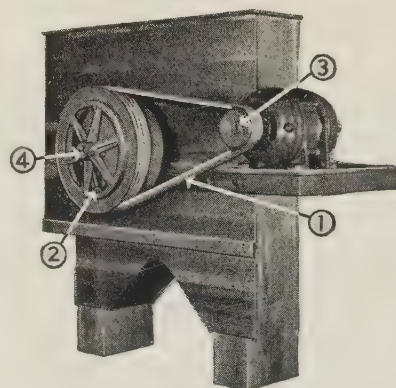
Sioux City, Ia.—James Mullaney, of J. J. Mullaney & Son, Inc., has returned to his duties at the office after being confined to his home with sickness.—A. G. T.

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Gilman, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is lowering its elevator driveway and rebuilding it to handle heavier vehicles. H. E. Jenks is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Madrid, Ia.—The Lundahl Grain Co. is installing a new 20-ton Fairbanks Scale. The platform will be 34 feet long.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Hawkeye, Ia.—We have just finished repairing and painting both of our elevators, three warehouses, coal sheds and office.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., T. A. Pfund, mgr.

Palmer, Ia.—Clifford Swalin, formerly second man at the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator, was recently appointed manager to succeed Wm. Wiegert, resigned.—Art Torkelson.

Mt. Ayr, Ia.—George A. Tennant, senior member of the firm of Tennant & Anderson, proprietors of the Mt. Ayr Mill & Feed Co., died late in May, at the age of 71 years.

Greene, Ia.—A new feed mixer has been installed at Albrecht's Feed Mill, having a capacity of a ton every 10 minutes. Several new storage bins are being installed also.

Gilbert, Ia.—O. Askildson was appointed manager of the Gilbert Co-op. Co.'s elevator, succeeding J. Graham, resigned. Mr. Askildson was formerly bookkeeper at the elevator.—A. G. T.

Rowan, Ia.—The Rowan Grain & Lbr. Co. has erected a new elevator and a new office on the C. R. I. & P. track and plans to move to the new location ready for business about Aug. 1.—A. M. Vorhes.

Buckingham, Ia.—A 20% dividend was paid by the Buckingham Grain Co. on the past year's business. A gross business of \$237,525 was done in the past year. Geo. Beenken was re-appointed manager.—Art Torkelson.

Lime Springs, Ia.—The Hunting Elvtr. Co. has transferred Nick Dinneen, of Mazeppa, Minn., from its elevator at that point to its local elevator, succeeding Mike McCarville, manager, recently resigned.

Conrad, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has repaired its elevator and other buildings and treated some of them to a new coat of paint. This company sold 1,435 gallons of paint during the first five months of 1937.

Ayrshire, Ia.—Breaking a steel lock on the elevator door to gain admission, burglars visited the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. one night last month, but obtained no loot. A stolen car was found near the railroad tracks.

Brayton, Ia.—A small fire occurred at the elevator here of which Harold Toepfer is manager, on June 7. An engine exhaust became overheated while corn was being ground. The fire was put out before any damage was done.

Dunbar, Ia.—Wm. L. Jackson, of Rockwell, Ia., was appointed manager of the Dunbar Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding H. Weitzell, who resigned to accept a position with a lumber company at Marshalltown, Ia.—Art Torkelson.

Manson, Ia.—Gerhard Larson, former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co.'s elevator at Eagle Grove, Ia., has bot an interest in an elevator here, to be operated under the name of the Davis Grain Co., of which Fred Davis is pres. and Mr. Larson sec'y-treas.

Onawa, Ia.—Mrs. Mark Murphy, wife of the manager of the I. C. Elvtr. here, was recently operated upon at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. Her condition at last report showed good improvement. She will undergo another operation as soon as conditions permit, according to report.—A. G. T.

Pierson, Ia.—The grounds surrounding the new elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. have been planted with bushes and flowers and present a very attractive picture.

Thompson, Ia.—Wm. H. Wiegert, of Palmer, was appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, to succeed H. Lathrop, deceased. Change effective July 1.—Art Torkelson.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—"Dr." M. W. Burleson, son of L. H. Burleson, local Lamson Bros. & Co. manager, was united in matrimony to Miss Catharine Schneider, of Clinton, Ia., June 13. "Bur's" many friends who knew the boy wish him happiness in his new venture. The young couple go to Akron, O.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—Mrs. P. H. Wold, wife of "Pete" H. Wold, local J. E. Bennett & Co. manager, passed away June 12, after a lingering illness. She was 54 years of age and is survived by her husband and daughter Margaret. Six local grain men were pallbearers. Interment was at Memorial Park Cemetery, this city. "Pete's" many friends express their sympathy.—Art Torkelson.

Toledo, Ia.—The Central Iowa Grain Co., operating locally as the Toledo Grain Co., is building an addition to its elevator, increasing the capacity to 20,000 bu. This addition will replace the old elevator on the N. W. tracks that burned May 9. The latest equipment will be installed, including cleaner, corn sheller, truck dump, and the driveway will be widened to accommodate the largest trucks.

Mediapolis, Ia.—We have had the J. H. Fisch Co. move a 15,000-bu. elevator from Garland to Mediapolis, a distance of 8 miles, and are now putting in the foundation. Will build 6,000-bu. additional storage at once. This fall, we intend to build ear corn capacity for 6,000 bus. The elevator leg is equipped now to handle ear corn. Will put in all new machinery, including sheller and cleaner. Everything will be driven by electricity. Expect to be in operation by July 1.—Farmers Supply Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—Robert F. Sloan and Howard Pierce have organized the Sloan-Pierce Lbr. Co., Inc., to operate a grain elevator and eight lumber yards in central Iowa, recently purchased from the W. O. Sloan Lbr. Co. of this city. The elevator is located at Grimes, and the new company's headquarters will be in Des Moines. The W. O. Sloan Lbr. Co. will continue to operate five lumber yards and elevators in Iowa, with its main office also in this city.

New Sharon, Ia.—Andy Lamis, Sr., local grain dealer, has bot the Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co.'s 36,000-bu. elevator, which has been leased by the Peterson Grain Co. the past four years. Possession will be given July 1, after which time Mr. Lamis will discontinue operation of the elevator he purchased from the farmers organization and may dismantle the building. He will construct a feed house for storing feeds and other merchandise, near the elevator just purchased.

KANSAS

Leon, Kan.—McDaniel Bros. Grain Co. recently installed an air-lift at its elevator.

Skiddy, Kan.—Cyrus Huxtable has sold his elevator here to the White City Grain Co.

Osage City, Kan.—The Sturdy Grain Co. is installing a molasses feed mixer at its elevator.

Beagle, Kan. The Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has installed a Bender Truck Hoist.

Vining, Kan.—The elevator of the Vining Grain Co. is being equipped with a new Atlas rubber elevator belt.

Hepler, Kan.—Walter Coester has purchased the Chambers Elvtr. here and will move to this point from Girard.

Summit (Beattie p. o.), Kan.—E. R. Craven, of the Craven Grain Co., Summerfield, Kan., has bot the O'Neil elevator here.

Weskan, Kan.—Glad Bros. have made minor repairs on their elevator and are handling seeds of all kinds to the local trade.

Great Bend, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. opened its enlarged and improved gasoline station late last month.

Marquette, Kan.—F. L. Harter, formerly of Bucklin, Kan., is the new manager of the local elevator of the K. B. R. Milling Co.

Towanda, Kan.—The Wallingford Grain Co., of Wichita, has bot the elevator here and repaired it for handling the new crop.

Coats, Kan.—Gaining entrance thru a window, thieves entered the office of the Red Star Elvtr. during the night of June 2 and stole \$30 from the safe.

Potwin, Kan.—The Jacobs Grain Co. is putting in a new worm-gear head drive, covering its elevator with galvanized iron and making other improvements.

Tipton, Kan.—Frank Boden is the new manager of the Farmers Union elevator, succeeding Joe Mispagel, who has been transferred to the elevator at Beloit.

The Claudell Farmers Elvtr. & Shipping Ass'n, Claudell, Kan.; O. E. Rice, Athol, Kan., and Bossemeyer Bros., Courtland, Kan., sustained wind damage at their elevators recently.

Smith Center, Kan.—The Derby Grain Co. has been making extensive improvements at its local elevator, including new machinery thruout and building the headhouse five feet higher.

Ulysses, Kan.—On account of poor crops in this county, the local George E. Gano elevator has closed temporarily and Manager W. P. Whitlow has been transferred to Macksville by the company.

Perry, Kan.—Dick Bros. new 15,000-bu. iron clad elevator, reported in the June 9 Journals as under construction, will be equipped with a 6-cylinder motor and a 34-foot, 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale.

Council Grove, Kan.—The Earl Hammer interest in the elevator of the Hammer Grain & Coal Co. has been purchased by D. Z. McCormick as an investment. Don Houston has been placed in charge of the elevator.

Wichita, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Commission Co. has added G. C. Hattan to its staff, as grain buyer. Mr. Hattan has been manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Mt. Hope for the past 16 years.

Kirwin, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is making improvements at its elevator, including building the penthouse eight feet higher, installing new distributors, raising the loading scales and installing a feed grinder.

Wamego, Kan.—We have just completed installation of a new 22x9-foot, 15-ton Howe Truck Scale. We have also refloored and put heavy galvanized iron on all our elevator bin floors.—Wamego Seed & Elvtr. Co., J. O. Ross, sec'y.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The local office of the Farmers National Grain Corp. has been closed and operations discontinued here. What disposition was made of the site purchased for erecting a 1,000,000-bu. elevator on, is not known.

Halstead, Kan.—Harry Wiederstein, with the Halstead Mill & Elvtr. Co. for five years, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Merc. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Emil B. Rauckman, recently resigned, as reported in the June 9 Journals.

Norton, Kan.—Ralph Reich, operator of the Reich Grain Elvtr. at Long Island, Kan., has bot the half-interest of Ed Sanford in the Fred Mosher Grain Co. here. Mr. Mosher owning the other half. The elevator is known as the Rock Island Elvtr. and has a capacity of 15,000 bus. A feed plant is operated also.

The group meetings held at various Kansas towns during the first two weeks of June were well attended and more than usual interest was shown at them, indicating that dealers everywhere are becoming conscious of the value and need of organized power. The average attendance at these recent meetings was 59.5 compared with 34.3 last year. Wellington had the largest attendance, where 100 were present.

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Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange
Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.
Pan Handle Grain Dealers Ass'n.

DeSoto, Kan.—The Zook Grain Co. has recently equipped its driveway with a Bender Worm Gear type heavy duty truck lift.

Downs, Kan.—The Downs Milling Co.'s flour mill has been bot by Chester Nuss, formerly of Louisville, Kan., who has had the plant overhauled.

Hutchinson, Kan.—At the recent annual election of the Hutchinson Board of Trade the following officers were elected: Pres., L. P. Collingwood; vice-pres., D. B. Frazee; directors: H. A. Davis (retiring pres.), C. C. Kelly, C. D. Jennings, A. W. Estes, R. C. Davidson, Charles Colby and Frank A. Summers.

St. Paul, Kan.—The elevator of the Farmers Union Exchange, closed for several months, has been re-opened, with Sherman Roseberry as manager. Mr. Roseberry has been succeeded at the Ed O'Bryan North Elvtr., where he has been manager, by Gerald Carrol, who has been employed at that elevator.

Dodge City, Kan.—Following are new members of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n: Stayton & Myers Grain Co., Anson; Cedarvale Co-op. Co., Cedarvale; Whitewater Flour Mills Co., Whitewater; Jacobs Grain Co., Potwin; Stotts Mill & Elvtr. Co., Benedict; Dick Bros. Farm & Elvtr. Co., Perry; Dougan Grain Co., Topeka; Koesling Elvtr. Co., Osborne; Farmers Grain & Sup. Co., Great Bend.

Mercier, Kan.—W. J. Lowe, who owns and operates an elevator at Horton, Kan., has bot from Heald & Sullivan the elevator here, which he has operated under lease for two years. Mr. Lowe is installing electric motor power and will soon install a new Bender Truck Hoist. Paul Lowe will continue as manager and the business will continue under the name of W. J. Lowe Grain Co., all mail to be addressed to Horton, Kan.

Dodge City, Kan.—While most feeds and seeds are exempt from the Kansas Sales Tax, exemption certificates must be obtained from each customer making exempt purchases. Exemption certificates are not supplied to dealers; they must be obtained by them and this ass'n has secured a very low price on these printed forms which represents a saving of more than 50% when ordered thru this office. We have already supplied dealers with more than 10,000 of these forms. This service is yours; write us for prices and specimen copies. —J. E. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

LOUISIANA

Crowley, La.—The Mutual Rice Mill has been sold to the Imperial Rice Milling Co., Inc., of this city, and work of placing the mill in condition for operation this season has begun. The mill, which has a capacity of 3,000 barrels per day, has not been operated for five years. It will require three months to repair the mill, some of the equipment needing replacement. About 50 men will be employed during the operating season.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Samuel Phillips, manager of the Norris Grain Co.'s office here, announces he has engaged Frank Peterson to take the position of superintendent of the elevator in Baltimore. Mr. Peterson was superintendent of the C. & O. R.R. elevator in Newport News, Va., for several years, and prior to that had many years of experience in operating elevators and handling grain in the West.

MICHIGAN

Hamilton, Mich.—The elevator of the Hamilton Farm Bureau burned on June 3.

Vestaburg, Mich.—The Vestaburg Elvtr. is building an addition to its feed mill.

Peck, Mich.—Guy M. Rowell, of Yale, who has operated the Peoples Elvtr. here for several years past, under lease, has bot the plant from George H. and D. E. Middleton. New scales have been bot and other improvements will be made.

Lowell, Mich.—A washout under the east end of the Main St. bridge on the morning of June 8 put the feed mill of the King Milling Co. out of commission, as the foundation under the corner of the mill was washed out. The bridge was constructed only two years ago. It was announced that the feed mill would begin operation again as soon as motors could be installed.

Middleton, Mich.—The Rockafellow Grain & Seed Co.'s elevator here burned during the afternoon of June 13; loss, \$20,000. The cause of the fire was not known.

Clarksville, Mich.—The Clarksville Co-op. Co.'s elevator burned early in the morning of May 27, after lightning struck the building. It is understood that insurance on the building and contents will not cover the loss.

MINNESOTA

Dumont, Minn.—Martin Hanson Elvtr. was damaged by wind on May 31.

Morgan, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is erecting two round, block storage tanks.

Rice, Minn.—A new Atlas Bucket Belt and Calumet Cups are being installed by the Ahlbrecht Grain Co.

Evan, Minn.—The Evan Grain Co. has purchased a new heavy duty Soweigh Motor Truck Scale.

Hatfield, Minn.—Bob Fruen is speeding up the elevating equipment in his plant with the installation of Calumet Buckets.

Ruthton, Minn.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. is equipping its local house with a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive.

Hawley, Minn.—B. T. Steen, formerly of Kulm, N. D., has taken over the management of the Hawley Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Battle Lake, Minn.—On June 3 the exhaust pipe on an engine burned out, causing damage to the power house of the Battle Lake Flour Mill.

Erhard, Minn.—The Co-op. Warehouse Ass'n has ordered a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive powered with a 5-h.p. motor.

Marietta, Minn.—Plans are being made to rebuild the Pacific Grain Co.'s elevator which was recently destroyed by fire. W. G. Meyers is manager.

Dassel, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bot the elevator it has been leasing from Cargill, Inc., and is installing a new head drive and driveway.

Clara City, Minn.—To speed up their receiving and shipping facilities, the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is equipping its leg with 250 10x5 Calumet buckets.

Dumont, Minn.—Howard Heidelberg has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding his father, the late J. R. Heidelberg.

Raymond, Minn.—The Becher Lockerby Co. has leased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and H. E. Kendahl, of Neilsville, Wis., has been appointed manager.

Good Thunder, Minn.—The Good Thunder Grain Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. iron clad all its buildings. This includes the elevator, warehouse and office building.

Lanesboro, Minn.—Construction has started on a 15,000-bu. frame elevator for Ed Heim, of the Northern Field Seed Co. Equipment will include conveyors and grain machinery.

Sacred Heart, Minn.—The Kellogg Commission Co. has sold its local elevator to a new concern, the Sacred Heart Farmers Exchange Co., of which A. L. Knutson is sec'y and manager.

Middle River, Minn.—The old Farmers elevator building was sold at sheriff's sale on May 28. The building was bot by the Northern Seed & Grain Co. The machinery was bought by Oscar Schenkey.

Beaver Creek, Minn.—Edw. Lensch, who has been manager of the Beaver Creek Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past nine years, has resigned to go into the garage business on his own account.

Rush City, Minn.—The Amber Milling Co. will erect six large grain tanks on its present location in the near future, having a capacity of 160,000 bu. and with the present storage space, the mill will have a capacity of 250,000 bu. The work is expected to be completed some time during July.

Ogilvie, Minn.—Believed to have been started by sparks from a passing locomotive, the only elevator at this point caught fire at about 5:30 a. m., June 7 and was destroyed. The building which has not been used to any great extent for the past several years, was empty at the time of the fire. It was owned by Tom Adametz, of St. Paul, a former resident here. Some insurance was carried.

LOWELL GRAIN & CO. BEANS

Cobden, Minn.—Woody Zieske is preparing to erect a grain elevator, adjoining his feed mill here. He purchased the mill from Albert Trapp.

Caledonia, Minn.—The Schlitz Elvtr., for a number of years under the management of T. J. Schlitz, has been taken over by his brother, Peter W. Schlitz. The former owner has gone to Washington State.

Hallock, Minn.—A new leg, widened driveway, new concrete approaches, new driveway doors, etc., will be installed for the Hallock Co-op. Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co. The entire plant will also be reroofed.

Mountain Lake, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is equipping its house with a new high speed leg fitted with 11x6 Calumet Cups and driven by a Howell Direct Connected Geared Head Drive and 5-h.p. G. E. Motor.

M. W. Thatcher, for several years Washington representative of the Farmers National Grain Corp., will move to Minneapolis as manager for the Farmers' National Grain Corp. in the spring wheat area, succeeding James Cole.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Cargill, Inc., has employed Dr. Max C. Markley, formerly of the University of Minnesota, as chief chemist and director of research. He will establish a research department for Cargill and expand its grain testing activities.

Hawley, Minn.—Theodore N. Olson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past eight years, is reported to have embezzled from the company and fled to Minneapolis. A warrant has been issued for his arrest. He has a wife and six children.

Duluth, Minn.—Recently there arrived from eastern port three steamers carrying 279,334 bu. of Argentine corn for distribution amongst northwestern feeders. Immediately the freighters were unloaded, the corn was run thru the house for reshipment in cars.—F. G. C.

Hendrum, Minn.—The Hendrum Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is wrecking its two old elevators here and has let contract for the erection of a new elevator of 35,000 bu. The elevator will be cribbed, iron clad; two legs, each with 11x6 Salem Buckets; Gerber Double Distributors; 20-ton type S Fairbanks Truck Scale, with 9x26 platform; Strong-Scott Air Lift; and 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. The elevator will have a cross work floor, 20 bins, including 4 small hanging bins spouted to driveway, 2 other hanging bins, 10 overhead bins and 4 deep bins on track side. Contract, which was let to Hogen-son Const. Co., includes a 16x32 warehouse and 2-room office. Work has been started and will be completed Aug. 1.

Lake Crystal, Minn.—Hubbard & Palmer Co., operators of the elevator in Lake Crystal, are planning extensive improvement, including a general overhauling of the scales and installation of an up-to-date driveway. C. W. Clark is manager.

MISSOURI

Jackson, Mo.—The elevator of the Goodwin Co. was damaged by fire on May 21.

Bunceton, Mo.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. recently purchased a new 1½-ton truck.

Norborne, Mo.—We have installed a Howe Weightograph on our Howe Truck Scale here. —B. F. Knipschild & Bros.

Lockwood, Mo.—The E. L. Theurer Grain Co. has bot the Farmers Grain & Livestock Co., the consideration being \$7,000.

Lewis Mills (Glasgow p. o.), Mo.—The Glasgow Co-op. Ass'n has added a Bender Truck Hoist to its elevator equipment.

Armstrong, Mo.—The Summers Elevtr. Co. has recently improved its equipment by installing a Bender Worm Gear heavy duty truck lift.

Louisiana, Mo.—The Louisiana Elevtr. Co., operating a 10,000-bu. elevator here, has been re-organized, with no change in name. A. L. Steers is manager.

Tipton, Mo.—The Dannen Grain & Milling Co. has bot the 12,000-bu. elevator here from Mrs. E. O. Crawford, and is opening an office in St. Louis to handle carload shipments. Martin Abrahams is manager of the elevator here.

St. Louis, Mo.—The many friends of E. D. Kiburtz, assistant to R. B. Bowden, sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, headquarters this city, sympathize with him in the death of his wife, which occurred during the second week of June. Burial was in Toledo, O.

Pattonburg, Mo.—I have recently bot the Tooley interests in the Green & Tooley Mill & Elevtr. Co. This included the feed mill and cornmeal plants at Pattonburg and Hamilton, the elevators at Pattonburg, Kidder and Lock Springs and the warehouses at Nettleton and Breckenridge.—Henry H. Green.

St. Louis, Mo.—The annual spring meeting of the St. Louis Golf Club was held on June 2 at the Norwood Country Club, with a larger than usual attendance. The main feature of the afternoon was a golf tournament, in which the low net honors were carried off by Ralph Taylor and the blind bogey by Ed Twele. W. J. Niergarth carried off the attendance prize. A new member, C. Harting, was enrolled in the club.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The elevator superintendents of the Kansas City area formed Chapter 4 of the Society of Grain Elevtr. Superintendents of North America on June 4. Officers will be elected at the next meeting, which will be held on June 25.

Ralph H. Orthwein, a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, died June 13 in this city, at the age of 61 years. Mr. Orthwein, who was a member of a prominent St. Louis family, had not been active in the grain business in recent years. Burial took place in St. Louis.

A division of the Kellogg Grain & Elevtr. Co., headquarters Minneapolis (a subsidiary of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, of Buffalo, N. Y.), has been formed here, of which George A. Aylsworth is general manager, and a lease taken on the Great Western 1,000,000-bu. elevator, formerly leased by the Lathrop-Marshall Grain Co., which recently dissolved. Mr. Aylsworth was associated with the Lathrop-Marshall Co.

Applicants for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade include Otto B. Pecha on transfer from M. H. Howard, and Robert J. Anderson on transfer from O. J. Stevens.

An agreement on arrangements for operating the 10,000,000-bu. Santa Fe Elevtr. here has been reached by officials of that railroad and the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. (which has operated the house under lease for a number of years), by which a direct lease on 6,000,000 bus. of the storage capacity of the house has been given the grain company, with an arrangement that the remaining storage space for 4,000,000 bus. could be leased to another firm or the Davis-Noland-Merrill Co. could use as much of it as needed.

The business of the Lathrop-Marshall Grain Co. has been liquidated, following which two grain firms have been organized, the Marshall Grain Co., with W. Wood Marshall the owner, and the Lathrop Grain Co., with W. B. Lathrop the owner. Theodore Marshall and J. H. Martin, formerly with the Lathrop-Marshall Co., are associated with W. Wood Marshall in his company, as is also Richard Carstens. The Marshall Co. will operate the 200,000-bu. Rosedale Elevtr., which it bot from the Lathrop-Marshall Co. Associated with Mr. Lathrop in his new company is Joseph S. Geisel, Jr. Both of the new grain firms have offices in the Board of Trade Bldg.

MONTANA

Lewiston, Mont.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by wind recently.

Fairfield, Mont.—T. M. Healy, for many years manager of the Rocky Mountain Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, has resigned to take another position.

Wolf Point, Mont.—The Farmers Union Elevtr. Co. has purchased the Imperial Elevtr. instead of building a new one at present to replace its recent fire loss.

Belgrade, Mont.—Mrs. Bast, wife of George Bast, elevator manager here for the Gallatin Valley Milling Co., was killed in an auto accident May 23. It was believed her car went out of control after rounding a curve.

NEBRASKA

Stamford, Neb.—The Stamford Elevtr. Co. is installing a Howell Electric Truck Lift.

Hampton, Neb.—Carpenter Grain Co. has had a dustproof motor installed to operate elevator leg.

Wilber, Neb.—Farmers Elevtr. Co. is making extensive repairs on bins, shafting and bearings.

DuBois, Neb.—The DuBois Elevtr. has installed a Bender Worm Gear type heavy duty truck lift.

Orleans, Neb.—The Orleans Equity Exchange will install a 20-ton truck scale before wheat harvest.

Whitney, Neb.—I have purchased the J. S. Harris elevator at Whitney.—Lee Hallsted (Crawford, Neb.).

Tecumseh, Neb.—The Gilmore Mill & Elevtr. Co. recently added a Bender Worm Gear type truck lift to its equipment.

Colton (Sidney p. o.), Neb.—Chas. N. Deaver is re-roofing his elevator and painting ironcladding with aluminum paint.

DuBois, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elevtr. Co. is increasing its elevating speed with the installation of 14x6 Calumet Cups.

Blue Hill, Neb.—While making repairs on the Farmers Union Elevtr., John Leming, manager, fell into a pit, fracturing two of his ribs.

Avoca, Neb.—We are painting the south elevator here and doing general repair work in readiness for the coming crop.—Marquardt Grain Co., Fred Marquardt.

Lawrence, Neb.—Farmers Union Elevtr. is re-nailing the ironcladding of its elevator and treating it to a coat of aluminum paint. Other minor repairs were made.

Wauneta, Neb.—The elevator of Krotter & Fitzgerald is being equipped with a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive powered with a 7½-h.p. motor.

Graf, Neb.—R. B. Chittenden has increased the elevating capacity of the elevator leg in his west elevator. An individual motor was installed on the air compressor.

Bruning, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co. has improved its north elevator by putting in a new and wider driveway and installing electric power, which replaces a gasoline engine.

Harvard, Neb.—The Harvard Milling Co.'s mill, owned and operated for the past 20 years by Mr. Smith, was destroyed by fire shortly after midnight, June 2; loss partly covered by insurance.

Hendley, Neb.—Farmers Elevtr. Co. is making improvements in its elevator, including head drive installed, elevating capacity increased and 20-ton truck scale installed, Eck Olson doing the work.

Lanham, Neb.—William Wieters has purchased the grain elevator here formerly operated by the late Henry Korff, veteran grain dealer of this section. Mr. Wieters expects to improve the plant.

Arnold, Neb.—The Co-op. Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator has been leased to Henry Streitwieser, Albert Schroeder and N. C. Cary, of Venango, Neb. The firm, headed by Mr. Streitwieser, will be known as the Arnold Grain Co. and will open as soon as necessary repairs are made.

Avoca, Neb.—Avoca Grain Co. has had the ironcladding removed and the boxing renailed, ironcladding renailed when replaced, new manlift cable installed, spouting repaired and all bins repaired at its north elevator, and its south elevator will be treated to a coat of aluminum paint and interior minor repairs made.

Omaha, Neb.—A grain grading school for elevator managers will be held in this city. Sunday, June 27, sponsored by the Omaha Grain Exchange. Classes will be held on the trading floor of the Grain Exchange Bldg. H. E. Nelson, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, will be present, and a sufficient staff of instructors. The Omaha Grain Exchange will be host to all visiting grain men at a luncheon to be held at the Rome Hotel. Classes start at 9 a. m. and will continue all day. Reservations should be made to H. R. Clark, Omaha Grain Exchange Bldg. Within two days after the invitations were out, 75 had registered, and 200 are expected.

NEW ENGLAND

Burlington, Vt.—The A. D. Pease Grain Co. will build a 100x40-foot frame warehouse at the foot of College St.

NEW JERSEY

Hightstown, N. J.—The feed batch mixers in the plant of the Central Jersey Farmers Co-op. Ass'n may be replaced with more up-to-date mixers.

NEW YORK

Jamestown, N. Y.—Ames-Burns Co. has organized a subsidiary corporation, known as the Amburgo Corp., which is specializing in vitamin service and the sale of legitimate vitamin products for the feed industry. Samuel M. Golden, former eastern sales manager for the Silmo Chemical Co., is vice-pres. and general manager of the new organization, is well informed on and experienced in feed and agricultural problems from both an educational and practical standpoint.

New York, N. Y.—The officers of the New York Produce Exchange were re-elected during the second week of June and are as follows: Pres., John McD. Murray; vice-pres., Robert F. Straub; treas., Clifford B. Merritt. Members of the board of managers to serve two years were re-elected as follows: Harold L. Bache, W. S. R. Beane and Moses Cohen. Newly elected on the board of managers were Axel Hansen, Charles F. Shirk and J. P. Zuurmond. B. H. Wunder was re-elected trustee of the gratuity fund for three years.

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NORTH DAKOTA

Jamestown, N. D.—K. N. Smith has resigned as manager of the Independent Elvtr. here.

Elgin, N. D.—Sam Birdsall, of New Leipzig, has purchased the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s elevator in Elgin.

Medina, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has appointed William Fraase manager of its elevator, succeeding H. Garvert.

Finley, N. D.—The Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. is installing a new high speed leg equipped with Atlas Belting and Calumet Cups.

Honeyford, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has placed an order with R. R. Howell & Co. for a new 15-ton motor truck dump scale with steel platform weighbridge.

The Lundsvally Farmers Elvtr. Co., of Lundsvally, N. D., and J. S. Birdsall, of New Leipzig, N. D., recently sustained wind damage to their elevators.

Galesburg, N. D.—General improvements are being made by the Galesburg Co-op. Elvtr. Co., including the installation of a 15-ton Fairbanks Scale and Clow-Winter Pneumatic Truck Lift.

John Jones, president of the Garske Elvtr. Co., Garske, N. D., has been elected a director of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n to fill the unexpired term of J. W. Piper, deceased.

Jamestown, N. D.—New members of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, received during May, are the Barlow Grain Co. and the Barlow Grain & Stock Exchange, both of Barlow, N. D.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Hearing in an action to recover on the bond of A. F. Bonzer, former manager of the State Mill & Elvtr. here, will be held in Grand Forks District Court on July 12. It is said that claims against the bond total nearly \$60,000.

Churchs Ferry, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is making general repairs on its plant. Among the major improvements is a new leg equipped with Atlas Belting and high speed cups, operated by motor thru a roller chain drive.

Dahlen, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is improving its plant with the installation of a new 15-ton Fairbanks Motor Truck Dump Scale. The pit is being enlarged and the old boot pan replaced with a new steel tank. Fred Douglass has the contract and equipment is being supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

Bismarck, N. D.—It is reported that officials of the North Dakota State Taxpayers Ass'n expect that a proposal to dispose, in some way, of the State Mill & Elvtr. will be discussed at the state convention of the ass'n in Minot June 24 and 25. In a recent number of the ass'n's magazine it is stated that the industry at Grand Forks has "continuously shown an enormous operating loss."

Willow City, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has let contract to Hogenson Const. Co. to increase the height of its elevator, add 9 new bins, which will increase the capacity 10,000 bus., install one new complete leg, increase the height of the old leg, install a 24-duct double distributor and overhaul the plant generally. Both legs will be equipped with Winter Head Drives and 11x6 Salem Buckets.

OHIO

Allensville, O.—The Stanley Mill recently installed a new feed mixer.

Tiffin, O.—Courtney Cunningham, sec'y of the Sneath-Cunningham Co., died Sunday night, June 13.

Hamler, O.—Hamler Co-op. Co. recently purchased a Sidney Corn Cracker and Grader with screens, motors and V-belt drive.

Caldwell, O.—The Pugh Milling Co. has bot the Caldwell Milling Co.'s mill from the Farmers-Merchants Bank here.

Custar, O.—A new hammer mill has recently been installed at the local elevator of the Deshler Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Cook, O.—The Ralston-Purina Co. has opened its elevator at this station, with Robert Scott as local manager.

Middle Point, O.—The Odenweller Mfg. Co. is remodeling its elevator and warehouse here, adding a large warehouse, cementing the driveway and outside loading platform. Local labor is doing the work.

Marysville, O.—Spurrier Bros. are installing new grain handling machinery at their elevator, also three new motors.

Willshire, O.—The equipment of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator has been improved by the installation of new motors and a new grain cleaner.

Rossford, O.—The warehouse of the Larowe Milling Co. had a smoldering fire of sugar beet pulp, on June 15, the origin of which was unknown.

Stryker, O.—Saunders Mills, Inc., have completed and now have in operation an alfalfa dehydrating plant at this point. E. F. Kitt is in charge.

Toledo, O.—The Toledo Grain & Milling Co. is completing a new feed mill at its plant here. The Mennel Milling Co. has under construction a new receiving elevator of 30,000 bus. capacity.

McClure, O.—Ohio Alfalfa Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$60,000 and 6,000 shares of no par value; incorporators: Chester J. Good, Raymond Freshner, Wesley Miller and Fred G. Behrens.

Liberty Center, O.—A new 30x60-foot warehouse is under construction just west of the Liberty Center Grain & Stock Co.'s elevator. Rush Croninger, manager of the elevator, has just recovered from breaking his leg.

Mortimer (Findlay p.o.). O.—The North Baltimore Grain Co.'s new 12,000-bu. elevator, previously reported as under construction, has been completed by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co. It replaces a fire loss of last November.

Valley City, O.—A large warehouse and shed for handling machinery and other merchandise is under construction for the B. H. & L. Elvtr. Co., the ground dimensions to be 40x60 feet, with a large heated and lighted basement.

Fremont, O.—New equipment, including driers, has been installed at the Great Lakes Sugar Co.'s alfalfa mill near here to take care of the unusually heavy crop expected this year. Between 50 and 75 men will be employed at the mill.

Conover, O.—G. C. McDonald has installed a new boot sheller, scalping reel, two drags, elevator, 1-ton Kwik-Mix, 50-h.p. Ajax Hammer Mill, hammer mill feeder, manlift, head drives and miscellaneous equipment, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Lemoine, O.—We have installed at our Lemoine elevator a new Western Pitless Corn Sheller, installed new hoppers in driveway, also put new high-speed buckets on grain elevators, and are finishing today (June 21) the installation of a new McMillin Hoist, also are going to erect a grinding room, by adding a new building 24x30 feet, with a covered driveway attached. This will greatly improve our handling capacity and speed up operations.—Walter E. Swartz, Mgr., Luckey Farmers Exchange Co. (Luckey, O.)

OKLAHOMA

Frederick, Okla.—The Tillman County Gin recently installed a Bender Worm Gear heavy duty truck lift.

Douglas, Okla.—The Kimball Milling Co. has bot the Choctaw Elvtr. here and opened it, with C. V. Page as manager.

Granite, Okla.—The Granite Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been formed here to take over the Farmers Feed & Grain Co.'s holdings.

Fargo, Okla.—The James Grain Co. is overhauling its elevator, including a new foundation and new dumping machinery.

Gould, Okla.—The S. W. Carmack Elvtr. Co. has installed new and larger scales at its elevator and added a new scale house.

Hobart, Okla.—Henry White, of Gotebo, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding A. Fuqua, resigned.

Martha, Okla.—C. R. Kliensteiber, of Victory, has installed car-loading equipment at the depot here, to load the grain that is to be shipped from this community.

Ardmore, Okla.—A new truck scale was recently installed at the elevator of the Ardmore Milling Co., which has also rebuilt a brick building to be used as a garage for its trucks.

The Burlington Grain Co., Burlington, Okla., suffered damage by wind last month, and S. W. Carmack, of Gould, Okla., and the Adair-Morton Grain Co., of McQueen, Okla., early this month.

Davidson, Okla.—Noel Campbell, manager of the Davidson Farmers Gin, is having a new elevator for loading small grain built alongside the Frisco tracks. The elevator will load about 800 bus. per hour.

Custer City, Okla.—Packard Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: Ralph J. Crawford, H. E. Nelson and Elmo C. Rankin; to manufacture feeds, cereals and flour, and do a wholesale and retail business.

Duke, Okla.—The Adair-Morton Grain Co., of Wichita, Kan., has again leased the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator here and is also building a new elevator just west of the old one and will equip it with an electric truck dump. M. C. Ross is local manager.

A series of seven evening meetings, sponsored by the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, were held in this state recently, attended by a total of 247 men. Grain grading and the application of the federal grain standards were discussed by Grain Supervisor Holmes, of Enid.

Lawton, Okla.—Improvements just completed at the elevator of the Chickasha Milling Co. include a revamped drive, eliminating short turns, and grading of drive and street, installation of feed machinery, also of two new motor power units replacing the former gas engine power, and an improved air lift.

Perry, Okla.—The former Perry Mill & Elvtr. Co. building is to be taken down. Several years ago the plant was taken over by the General Mills Corp., which shut down the mill after a short time. During the last two years the firm has operated only as an elevator and ice plant. The elevator and milling machinery has been purchased by a Dallas, Tex., man.

Weatherford, Okla.—The White Grain Co. has had new concrete floors put in the grain dump and bins and new spouting installed at its elevator, the scales overhauled and the grounds cleaned up. The Farmers Union Exchange has installed new concrete tops and floors in the pits, built new chutes, installed new belts and had the electric wiring in the elevator placed in conduit. The Wheeler Grain Co. has re-roofed its elevator and repainted it.

Chelsea, Okla.—The Calkins-Dashner Grain Co. has been formed here as the successor to the Stewart-Calkins Co., of which Mrs. F. R. Calkins, Jr., was the principal stockholder. The new member of the firm is R. T. Dashner. Since the death of the late J. W. Stewart and Mrs. Calkins' husband, the late F. R. Calkins, Jr., the firm has been operated by Mrs. Calkins and Miss Elizabeth Stewart. The operation of the feed, milling and hay business will be continued.

Cashion, Okla.—No immediate plans have been made for rebuilding the Kingfisher Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that burned recently, as the result of lightning, as reported in the Journals June 9 number, because a new structure could not have been completed in time to handle the new crop. In addition to the elevator, a small warehouse containing poultry and dairy feed was destroyed also. Only a small amount of wheat was stored in the 10,000-bu. elevator, and about 500 bus. of oats. The house was insured.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Kennewick, Wash.—The Pillsbury Flour Co., of Minneapolis, is planning to build a \$1,000,000 flour mill here.

Tekoa, Wash.—Foster Clark has been appointed manager of the Tekoa Wheat Growers, Inc., succeeding Claire Cluster, who resigned to go into business for himself.

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Bluestem, Wash.—Dana Baker, of Harrington, has been named manager of the grain warehouse of the United Grain Growers here.

Latah, Wash.—The Latah Grain Co., under the management of Charles Blank for 15 years, is reported to have been sold to a Palouse firm.

Cottonwood, Ida., June 10.—The Cottonwood Elvtr. Co. will equip a \$50,000 wheat elevator which is now being erected by Alloway & Georg.—F.K.H.

Wenatchee, Wash.—Independent Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$1,000; incorporators: E. H., E. Q. and H. P. Pfaff; to deal in farm products.

Washtucna, Wash.—The Washtucna Grain Growers have appointed Dick Jones, of Spokane, manager of their grain warehouse, succeeding Victor Mason, resigned.

Reardon, Wash.—The storage conveyors of the Reardon Grain Growers are being equipped with modern drives consisting of Clow-Winter Direct-Connected Gear Speed Reducers and master motors.

Pomeroy, Wash.—The properties of the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. at this point, including a 285,000-bu. grain warehouse, and at May View, Wash., including the tramway and 247,700-bu. warehouse, have been purchased by the Pomeroy Grain Growers, Inc.

Silverton, Ore.—Charles Pennell, J. H. Winter and M. C. Storrust, reported in the May 26 Journals as having leased the elevator and the cereal building of the former Fischer Mill plant, have incorporated as the Silverton Cereal Milling Co.; capital stock, \$1,200.

Vancouver, Wash.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has leased the Port of Vancouver Elvtr., the largest bulk grain elevator west of the Missouri River, having a capacity of 2,000,000 bus. The elevator has been leased by the Continental Grain Co. since its erection about four years ago.

Moscow, Ida.—Grain elevator and warehouse operators here have requested that they be allowed to advance charges for handling grain from 75 cents to \$1 per ton. Several meetings have been scheduled to discuss the matter in order to determine whether the requested increase is justified.

Vancouver, Wash.—The Continental Grain Co. has no intention of withdrawing operations from this territory, despite the fact that it has surrendered its lease on the Port of Vancouver Elvtr. On the contrary, it may expand its operations in the Pacific Northwest with the coming of the new crop.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Merchants Exchange has adopted the following rule, effective at once: "When buyer and seller agree to cancel out a contract for present or future delivery and when there is a monetary difference in price, such difference shall immediately become due and payable."

Spokane, Wash.—The North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., which have broken away from the Farmers National Grain Corp., as previously reported in the Journals, will have its own marketing organization in operation by July 1, with A. E. Sutton, formerly vice-pres. of Strauss & Co., as manager of sales. Offices will be in this city and in Portland, Ore.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city, at the Marcus Whitman Hotel, on June 25. The resignation of the ass'n's efficient executive sec'y, Ron Kennedy, takes effect at that time, and soon thereafter he will go to Iowa to take up his new duties as sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Bellingham, Wash.—The new grain elevator at the Municipal Dock, built by the Port Commission for the Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n (as previously reported in the Journals), was used for the first time on May 26 for the elevation of sacked grain, which was discharged by the steam schooner Eldorado, at which time the machinery for the elevation of bulk grain was being installed.

Almira, Wash.—The Centennial Flour Mills Co., of Spokane, is erecting a modern receiving station here. The workhouse will be equipped with a high speed leg using Atlas Belting and Calumet Buckets. A Howell Duplex Safety Man Lift will provide ready access to the cupola, and a new Howell Distributing System will be installed. The adjoining tank storage will be connected to the workhouse by means of Howell Belt Conveyors above and below.

Moscow, Ida.—The Latah County Grain Growers, Inc., plan to build a 50x150-foot addition to their present grain warehouse on the Union Pacific, to replace the facilities of the old White-Delaney warehouse (acquired four years ago), which was sold by the Grain Growers. The addition will be of frame construction with concrete foundations and galvanized iron roof.

McMinnville, Ore.—A 40x60-foot addition to the feed mill of the Buchanan-Cellers Grain Co. has been completed, and another building, to be 100x104 feet, with concrete floor and accommodations for loading and unloading, is under construction, this building to be used for storage and for seed cleaning and to be equipped with grain machinery and cleaning equipment.

Spokane, Wash.—Information from all parts of the Palouse district indicates a uniform grain handling charge of \$1 per ton in that district this year. The Idaho situation is in the balance, awaiting pronouncement of the Public Utilities Commission on the results of a recent public hearing in Lewiston. Also reported uniform at \$1 is the Washtucna-Connell-Kahlotus country.

Bonnors Ferry, Ida.—A frame addition to the grain elevator of the Kootenai Valley Produce Co., to be 50x50 feet, is under construction. It will be used for office and display purposes. The company is just completing new storage bins having a capacity of 8,000 bus., giving the elevator a total capacity of 20,000 bus. A new Howell Belt Conveyor system to handle grain to and from the storage annex is being installed.

Twin Falls, Ida.—The Gibbs Bean Elvtr. Co. is building a \$20,000 bean warehouse here, to be a one-story brick structure, 100x250 feet. A wooden truss roof will be constructed, with no supporting posts inside the building. Instead of unloading trucks outside the building, farmers will drive right into the building thru large doors at either end, and unload directly into the bins. The building will be completed by September, and will replace three rented storage spaces now utilized by the company.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Louis F. Hopkins has disposed of his elevator and warehouse here, known locally as the old Sanford Feed Mill, to Vernon H. and Walter J. Robinson. A few years ago the feed mill machinery was dismantled and an elevator put up in its stead. The capacity of the plant is 30,000 bus. of bulk grain and 80,000 bus. of sacked. Truck scales and a modern hoist will be installed by the new owners. Vernon Robinson will operate the plant in connection with his grain business. The warehouses at Zumwalt and at Dodge will continue to be operated by Mr. Hopkins under lease. (Pomeroy is the post office for both Zumwalt and Dodge.)

Lewiston, Ida.—Stockholders of the Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., in their meeting June 21 elected L. P. Teats, Reubens, pres.; L. J. Southwick, Southwick, vice-pres., and Walter D. Sangster, Anatone, sec'y and treas. Henry Crozier is the retiring president. Two new directors elected to replace Henry Crozier, Culdesac, and Charles Kerby. Sweetwater, were D. J. Wyatt, Sweetwater, and John Kennedy, Culdesac. W. D. Sangster and T. M. Flock, Anatone, were re-elected directors. Holdover directors are J. L. Southwick and M. L. Jarnigan, Winchester; L. P. Teats, P. C. Fargo, Winona, and Howard Roup, of Cloverland. There were 791 shares represented out of a possible 1426. Assisting in the meeting were J. W. Shepherd, manager, and E. C. Butler, attorney.—F. K. H.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Beardsley, S. D.—The elevator of Chas. Zehn-pfening is being equipped with high-speed Calumet Cups.

Lennox, S. D.—H. E. Schneiderman has sold his local elevator to Cargill, Inc., which will continue its operation.

Davis, S. D.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. is installing a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive in its house here.

Kidder, S. D.—The Producers Marketing Co. is installing a high speed leg equipped with 12-inch, 5-ply Atlas Belting and 11x6 inch Calumet Cups.

Faulkton, S. D.—Edward Kunz, of Lowry, has taken over the management of the Tri-State Milling Co.'s elevator and warehouse here, succeeding Floyd Lewis, who has moved to Rapid City where he was promoted to a position in the general offices.

Osceola, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is improving its grain receiving facilities with the installation of Howell sectional steel drum grates.

Rutland, S. D.—A. J. Ottum, of Pierpont, has been appointed manager of the Rutland Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding the late Ed Darling.

Winner, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is improving its elevator with the installation of two special steel boot tanks, furnished by R. R. Howell & Co.

Rosholt, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was recently robbed of about 125 bus. of wheat that had been shipped to it by an insurance company, and which the elevator had to make good at \$2 per bu.

Rapid City, S. D.—An unconfirmed report states that the Tri-State Milling Co. plans the construction of a concrete elevator here, to have a capacity of about 200,000 bus., to consist of eight large tanks and 23 small ones, and to be 135 feet high.

Redfield, S. D.—A new modern sales and office building is being erected at the Reese Sheldon elevator here. The new structure will be constructed in part from lumber from the old Redfield produce house which the Reese Sheldon firm purchased recently.

SOUTHEAST

Winchester, Va.—Fire severely damaged the Spout Springs Flour Mill, located five miles east of Winchester, last month.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—On account of ill health, A. J. Rogers plans to retire, after operating his feed and flour mill here for eight years.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Piedmont Feed & Seed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: D. O. Solomon and associates.

TENNESSEE

Ripley, Tenn.—The Ripley Mill & Feed Co. is a new organization capitalized at \$10,000, which has taken over the plant of the Ripley Milling Co., which was recently sold for \$6,000.

TEXAS

Stratford, Tex.—The R. E. Roberts Grain Co.'s plant was damaged by wind on June 7 and Riffle Bros.' plant on June 8.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A spark in a hammer mill in the plant of the Bewley Mills caused slight damage to the property on May 27.

Happy, Tex.—The Toles Grain Co. is installing a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive operated by a 10-h.p. Fairbanks Motor.

Childress, Tex.—The R. R. Robertson Co.'s elevator has been overhauled and a new air compressor, new belts and cups and other equipment installed. W. E. Bradford is manager.

Bishop, Tex.—The Miracle Feed Mill is erecting a 30,000-bu. elevator, which will be equipped with three legs and a 9-inch steel conveyor. It will be located on a new spur track of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, east of the present plant.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—A feed mill equipped especially to produce rough dairy feeds, and a complete shelling and threshing plant will be erected by the Kimbell Milling Co. on a 13-acre tract recently purchased, on the M. K. & T. Railway outside the city limits here.

Amarillo, Tex.—A two-day grain grading school was held in this city June 4 and 5, attended by about 100 grain men. Subjects of general interest were discussed and analyses given of wheat samples and sudan seed. This school has become an annual event.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The Kelly-Western Co. has bot the Pacific Seed House plant, including a 50,000-bu. grain elevator, seed cleaning plant and warehouse. The new owner will operate under the name of the Kelly-Western Co.

WISCONSIN

Ellsworth, Wis.—F. J. and Neil Cope, doing business as Cope Bros. Feed Co., have abandoned the mill in the Midway district and will install their feed grinding machinery in their East Ellsworth elevator.

Menomonie, Wis.—The elevator office of the Wisconsin Milling Co. was damaged by fire on June 1.

Waupun, Wis.—At the Philip A. Kohl elevator a Bender Worm Gear type heavy duty truck lift was recently installed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—On physician's advice, Kurtis R. Froedtert will sever his connections with the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., with which he has been associated for 27 years. He will leave soon for Europe on a vacation, but will continue on the board of directors of the company.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—The Crane Elvtr. was discovered to be on fire at about 9 p. m., June 14, but the firemen were fortunate enough to get the blaze under control before the structure was destroyed. A hotbox was believed to be responsible for the fire. The damage to the building was slight.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Western Malt Co. has awarded contract for the erection of three new grain elevators to replace its units A, B and D, which are being taken down. The new elevators will be of re-inforced steel construction, 100x206 feet, 126 feet in height. A three-story malt house addition, 100x110 feet, will also be erected.

Grain Carriers

The Interstate Commerce Commission on June 14 ordered that all steam locomotives built after next Sept. 1 should be equipped with power operated reverse gears.

The Union Pacific is filling side tracks in the Kansas wheat country with empty cars in the expectation of an after-harvest rush of grain to market.

Export grain rates to eastern ports are to be reduced to the domestic basis where higher, it was agreed last week by traffic officials of the Central Freight Ass'n.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending June 5 totaled 22,486, against 31,672 during the like week a year ago as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Cancellation of all commodity rates on hay, straw, shucks and fodder, allowing class rates to apply was considered at a hearing at Buffalo, N. Y., June 22, by the Eastern Commodity Rate Revision Com'te.

The general freight rate increase requested by the carriers would not produce additional revenue but would divert traffic to competitive methods of transportation, according to a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Manufacturers Ass'n of Connecticut.

Chicago, Ill.—At the conference of railroad officials in the Union Station June 15 to discuss rentals on elevators no agreement was reached. All but one of the railroad companies owning elevators in the Missouri valley are said to have granted a reduction in rentals.

The National Industrial Traffic League thru Fred S. Keiser, chairman of its inland waterways com'te has filed a statement with the house merchant marine and fisheries com'te registering its opposition to H. R. 5719 calling for regulation of interstate and foreign water transportation and vesting regulatory power with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Formerly Arkansas rice shippers paid the same rate as Texas and Louisiana growers and also were required to absorb a 25-cent rate charge. The new rate, effective June 8 by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, establishes brewers' rice as the third classification along with rough and clean rice. Advices from Stuttgart, center of the Arkansas rice industry, indicate a saving of \$125,000 on freight charges by virtue of the order.

The National Industrial Traffic League has just filed a brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of the carriers' proposal to increase freight rates and charges in which it takes the position on the general aspects of the case that the Commission should authorize and approve only such increases in rates as the carriers may justify under the terms of Section 15 of the Act creating the Commission as they may prove by competent evidence "will not be unjust or unreasonable or otherwise unlawful." As to the proposed rates on the heavy basic commodities and the fifth and sixth class rates in official territory, the League suggests that these rates be approved only if justified and "not otherwise."

N-W Wheat Growers to Battle for Rates

J. M. Parrish, Spokane, sec'y-treas. of the newly organized Tri-State Wheat Rate Ass'n, appealed to farmers who attended the annual meeting of the Colfax Grain Growers at Colfax, Wash., June 21, to support the movement for lower wheat rates.

He asked that they contribute at the rate of 1 mill a bushel of their estimated 1937 crop to finance the preparation of data for presentation before the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing scheduled for Seattle in July.

The new organization has five directors from each of the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho.—F. K. H.

Resist Car Spotting Charge

The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., of Decatur, Ill., on June 12 petitioned the U. S. district court at Springfield for a writ of peremptory mandamus requiring five carriers serving its plant to deliver inbound shipments at convenient point of unloading at established freight rates.

The five carriers named as defendants in the plea are the Illinois Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wabash, and the Illinois Terminal Company.

Prior to intervention of the Interstate Commerce Commission the company performed its own spotting services within its plant and received an allowance of \$1.83 a car for this service. Under present arrangements—which were scheduled to be discontinued beginning Tuesday—one of the carriers performed the spotting service for all defendants.

The company's petition contended that defendant carriers have not published any tariffs providing for addition of plant spotting charges to established freight rates. It was contended that on June 4 traffic executives of the defendant carriers, excepting the Illinois Central, met in New York and agreed not to establish or exact any charges for spotting of cars within plants of industries unless required to do so by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Rocky Mountain Bean Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting at a noonday luncheon at the Antlers Hotel in Colorado Springs, Colo., June 12.



Every Man Is Different—So Is Every Elevator

As a tailor made garment is made to fit correctly any type of man, so the "Randolph" Drier is made to fit any situation which may arise in an elevator, mill or other processing plants.

Individual drier units are made in all sizes from 100 to 1250 bushels per hour, operated by the Direct Heat or steam system.

"Randolph" Driers cost less per bushel to house—use less horsepower to operate and less fuel to dry grain properly.

Ask the man who has one—that's all.

Manufactured by

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
TOLEDO OHIO

Field Seeds

Birmingham, Ala.—Drennen Hardware & Seed Co. has opened a new seed store.

Mankato, Minn.—A branch of the Sioux City Seed Co. has been opened in the old malt building by F. R. Coffey.

Pella, Ia.—The Sioux City Seed Co. is enlarging its storage rooms and building granaries for the seed corn contracted to be grown this summer.

Urbana, Ill.—The summer meeting of the Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n will be held June 30, beginning at 10 a. m. at the agronomy farm of the University of Illinois.

New York, N. Y.—May receipts of flaxseed were 702,320 bus. compared with 644,320 bus. in May, 1936. May shipments of clover seed were 502 bus. compared with 504 bus. in May, 1936.

Albany, N. Y.—Geo. H. Price, seedsman, died May 27 after a 3-weeks' illness, aged 61 years. His father became a partner in 1871 with V. P. Douw in the seed business, to which George succeeded and managed since 1911.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Seed Co. suffered loss by fire the night of June 4 in its Washington avenue store. The 4-story building, owned by Frederick Fischer, Sr., was damaged \$50,000, but the walls are in good condition.

Jefferson, Mo.—Altho the old Missouri seed law is out of date the State Department of Agriculture is trying to enforce it. A Kentucky truck loaded with lespedeza was stopped at Sedalia and required to leave the state because of illegal labeling.

Denver, Colo.—Passed by the current state legislature was a bill appropriating money to continue the state seed testing laboratory at Fort Collins, and another regulating the sale of commercial fertilizer, requiring labeling containers with the analysis.

Waynesboro, Va.—C. E. Wine, who recently sold his interests in the Wetzel Seed Co., of Harrisonburg, and took over the company's local branch, shortly thereafter expanding by purchase of the Farmers Union, has consolidated these two businesses under the name of Farmer's Service Store. Field seeds are the main line.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Kelly-Western Co. has purchased the seed cleaning plant, warehouse and grain elevator of the Pacific Seed House, including the name and copyrighted brands. The property has approximately 20,000 square feet of floor space, and bulk grain storage for 50,000 bus. The company has moved its headquarters to the new location.

Mobile, Ala.—More misbranded Abruzzi rye seed was delivered to Alabama farmers last fall than during any previous year in the history of seed testing work in the state, says L. N. Allen, seed analyst in reporting that "of the total number of samples of Abruzzi rye planted by the state seed-testing laboratory, 58 per cent were found to be misbranded."

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.
GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.
PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.
Scott, T. Maurice, field seeds, carlot originator.
SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.
Soo Terminal Co., grass, flax, peas.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

Shelled grain from Golden Glow corn was found by the Colorado station to contain more protein than that from Pride of the North. The protein content of shelled corn varied markedly from year to year, and was affected significantly by the planting rate, the thinner rates resulting in the highest protein percentage. The method of planting (hills or rows) had no effect on the amount of protein.

Lafayette, Ind.—Popular appreciation for alfalfa among Indiana farmers is indicated by the increase in acreage in the state of 153 per cent in the ten year period from 1926 to 1935, according to the specialists of agronomy department of Purdue University. Clover, once the leading legume hay crop, has been surpassed in acreage by alfalfa. The acreage of alfalfa increased from 154,422 in 1926 to 391,255 acres in 1935, while during the same period the red clover acreage increased only from 264,000 to 325,000. There were 25 counties in the state each with five thousand or more acres of alfalfa, in 1935, compared to only eight counties in 1926. One reason for the rapid increase in alfalfa acreage is that it out-yields clover and timothy, especially in years of drouth, say the specialists.

Lafayette, Ind.—Discussion of weed control problems, hay and pasture mixtures, seed inspection and hybrid corn problems by national authorities, state specialists, and seedsmen will provide the features of the program, which has been completed for the second annual Weed and Seed Conference, to be held at Purdue University on June 29. C. P. Bull, weed and seed specialist of the University of Minnesota, has been scheduled to present the "National Seed and Weed Program." R. R. St. John, leading hybrid corn authority, who was formerly stationed at Purdue and who is now connected with the DeKalb Seed Company, will be present to lead a discussion of hybrid corn problems. J. A. McCarty, prominent seedsman of Evansville, will speak on "Weeds from a Seedsman's Standpoint."

Chicago, Ill.—David J. Bunnell of Evans-ton, Ill., has been elected a vice-pres. of the Central Soya Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. He will have charge of the Chicago office, and will represent the company on the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Bunnell was formerly associated with the Crawfordville Seed Co., Allied Mills, Inc., and more recently with the Allied Seed Co. He is not a stranger to the McMillen organizations, having been associated with Mr. McMillen in the Allied Mills executive offices. Mr. Bunnell has had wide experience in buying operations of farm field seeds, and has

Black Point Disease on Spring Wheat

In studies by the North Dakota Experiment Station, wheat seed with visible infection by *Helminthosporium sativum* produced a crop not appreciably affected in yield or other characters except for a slight difference in seeding stand.

The application of Ceresan to diseased seed before planting also had no apparent effect on the yield or other characters, but bunt spores applied to the seed reduced the yield in all cases to a significant degree, the loss in yield of the susceptible Ceres variety being pronounced. Seed grown in the greenhouse (exceptionally heavy in kernel weight) produced decidedly larger yields than other seed tested, the larger yields evidently being due to larger initial and mature stands.

been a close student of the rapidly-developing soybean industry. He is a graduate of Franklin College and is a director of the field seed division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n. His offices will be in the Board of Trade Building, Chicago, after July 1.

Pacific States Seedsmen's Convention

PRES. L. S. HAVEN presided at the annual convention of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, held at the El Encanto hotel, Santa Barbara, Cal., June 1 and 2.

PRES. HAVEN, in his annual address, said:

The Pacific States Seedsmen's Association, realization of the vision of a few far-sighted individuals, has been functioning twelve years. Membership in this organization should be valued highly and maintained as so much more can be accomplished by an organized group in time of need than by individual action. On every hand today business is confronted by revolutionary changes.

Many states have passed legislation designed to control our industry. Federal legislation, such as the Robinson-Patman Act and the Wagner Labor Relations Act are worthy of your careful consideration. Two of the most important considerations in the recent trend of affairs, as far as the seed growing industry in our Pacific states is concerned, seem to be (1st) the uncertainty of the labor situation both as to cost and availability at the proper moment for the harvest or the distribution of seeds needed in remote areas for planting, and (2nd) uncertainty as to the status of the different classifications of labor involved in production under the Social Security Laws or the exemption of certain groups from these taxes pending rulings which remain to be made. Many different opinions exist as to what constitutes agricultural labor.

I recommend: Close co-operation with the American Seed Trade Association and representation of our group at all specially called meetings.

Continued support of the National Garden Bureau.

That close attention to and support of the activities of the seed councils be given. That the membership encourage the organization of councils in states where they may not now exist.

SECY SODERBERG'S annual report showed a healthy growth of membership and finances, the present membership of 81 augmented with five applications on file.

FRED HOELSHER, Santa Barbara, ex-seedsman, entertained until lunch time with an exposition on Romantic Santa Barbara, discovery of the coast, Indians and gold.

IAN A. BRIGGS, acting agronomist for the University of Arizona, explained the Arizona Seed Registration Program, which is receiving excellent co-operation from both producers and seedsmen.

CLARENCE LYMAN, advertising counselor for the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, expressed his belief that seedsmen are good subjects for bank loans because of their good character, good bookkeeping methods and good management.

A happy banquet was thoroughly enjoyed by all delegates before the evening's entertainment.

At the Wednesday morning session Will Early, of Los Angeles, led a discussion of the effect of the Robinson-Patman bill on the seed industry.

DR. FRED N. BRIGGS, associate professor of agronomy, California College of Agriculture, reported on the results of five years with the Calapproved seed program for higher quality, more widely adaptable field seeds, largely started with foundation stocks from the Davis college. The movement now includes 440 growers who are qualifying with a total planting of over 23,000 acres.

ELECTION OF officers placed for the ensuing year: Harley White, Salem, Ore., pres.; John Knox, Stockton, Cal., vice-pres. Directors: Wm. Macdonald, Charles Morse, and Ed. Bergstrom.

Southern Seedsmen Consider Truck Peddler

A. J. BIGGIO, Dallas, Tex., as president called the 19th annual convention of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n to order June 10 at Nashville, Tenn., and said:

"After looking over the picture of our industry for a quarter of a century, I have at various times allowed the thought to enter my mind that maybe a Judge Landis or a Will Hays would not be so bad for the seed business. So much for that.

"In the way of a report, I will say for the benefit of those who may not have attended our fall meeting in this city last December, that our attendance was considerably heavier than we have before enjoyed and I may add—a good time was had by all, thanks to Ed Hicks and his committee of Nashville seedsmen.

"One of our members was refused a permit to ship seeds into the state of Mississippi and, for a reason that your executive committee thought most unjust.

"Knowing that the stand taken by the Commissioner of Agriculture of the above state would affect many of our members over the South, as well as associate members in other states, your executive committee agreed to stand a part of the expense to fight this move. A temporary injunction was obtained April 27, and we hope in due time it will be made permanent.

"It is my opinion that we will experience similar trouble from other states during the next few years. As a rule this class or type of legislation is not instigated by anyone having the farmers or growers interest at heart, but for selfish political reasons and we must be prepared to fight such laws."

FRANK S. LOVE, Jacksonville, Fla., presented his report as sec'y-treas.

J. F. HICKEY, Chickasha, Okla., referred to the advantages and disadvantages of highway trucking. "One situation that has developed is a menace to seedsmen everywhere, the wholesaler and the retailer. If the wholesaler is not directly hurt by it, his retail merchant customers are being ruined by it and therefore both are equally interested. I refer to the truck peddling seed bootlegger, who buys cheap seed, usually seed that has been rejected by local buyers in districts where it is produced because of inferior quality, because of low germination, or because it is known to be infested with noxious weeds and grass."

W. P. WOOD, JR., Richmond, Va., suggested that the Southern Ass'n give what financial help it could to the National Garden Buro.

Mr. Wood delivered an address on "Hybrid Corn in the South."

DR. ALEXANDER ORSZAGH, Budapest, Hungary, said the large importation of seed from Hungary to the United States is due to the fact that Hungary, an eminent agrarian country, has a very developed agricultural technique; second, that the big estates still prevail, enabling the seed trade to avail itself of big lots of uniform quality and facilitating the exportation to countries which have high re-

quirements for quality; and, third, a good organization of their seed trade. In addition, Hungary is, Dr. Orszagh said, a country with a prevailing continental climate which means that the seed originating in such a country is to be considered as both hardy and resistant to dryness and is peculiarly adapted for American conditions.

Hungary has exported in this last year no less than 800 carloads of crimson clover seed.

C. B. BUCHANAN, McMinnville, Ore.: "Practically the entire United States production of the vetches, Austrian winter grass, and Italian type rye grass is in the Pacific Northwest and centered in the Willamette valley of Oregon. Probably seventy-five per cent of the total production of these seeds is used in the south and especially in the cotton belt. I believe that it is almost universally conceded that the growing of vetches and peas, as winter cover crops, is along the line of good farming practices and there is opportunity to greatly extend their use. The Pacific Northwest being well adapted to producing these seeds can expand the acreage to take care of normally increasing demands.

"Varying productions at times cause some in the South to agitate for lower tariff on these seeds so that foreign seeds may be imported at lower costs. I believe this to be a very shortsighted policy and should it succeed would result in making the South almost entirely dependent on foreign countries for their supplies. The Pacific Northwest is a country of greatly diversified crops and will not continue to grow crops that do not produce fair returns. Should there be substantial tariff reductions, our western growers would quickly turn to crops of greater promise."

HERBERT BEBB, attorney, Chicago, explained the Robinson-Patman Act.

STUART C. SIMPSON, Monticello, Fla., described crotalaria and exhibited samples of the grass.

NEW MEMBERS submitted by Chairman R. E. Lambert of the membership com'te, were elected as follows: Morgan & Co., Shelby, N. C.; Louisville Seed Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.; National Seed Co., Louisville, Ky.; Walcott & Steele, Greenville, Miss.; Cherry-Moss Grain Co., Union City, Tenn.; S. M. Fleming Co., Franklin, Tenn.; Eason-Morgan Co., Inc., Nashville, Tenn.; Corbin Seed Co., Savannah, Ga.; Fred T. Hollis Seed Store, Bennettsville, S. C.; Prairie Cotton Co., Aberdeen, Miss.; Chambers Seed Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.; Lewis Implement & Seed Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.; Henry Naff, Portland, Ark.; Rutledge & Flynn, Gallatin, Tenn.; Joe M. Bailey Seed Co., Muskogee, Okla., and Valley Seed Co., Columbus, Ga.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., W. P. Wood, Jr., Richmond, Va.; first vice pres., Frank D. Keller, Shawnee, Okla.; second vice pres., R. E. Lambert, Jr., Darlington, Ala.; sec.-treas., Frank S. Love, Jacksonville, Fla.; assistant sec., A. W. Tibbitts, Chicago; executive com'te: W. P. Wood, Jr., chairman; A. J. Biggio, Dallas, Tex.; E. D. Hicks, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; W. P. Bunton, Louisville, Ky.; Lane Wilson, Shreveport, La.; L. Harry Mixson, Charleston, S. C.

"Herbae Mira" Warning

Director C. E. Buchanan of the Control Division, Kansas Board of Agriculture, broadcast a warning to purchasers of lawn grass seed over WJBW, an incident that demonstrated the safety of dealing with dependable local merchants when buying seeds. He said:

"Some years ago a man operated in Kansas under the name of 'Doc' Miller, nicknamed 'Herba Mira' Miller because of his sales of a so-called lawn grass mixture which he named 'Herba Mira' lawn grass, said to be imported from somewhere and would make the finest lawn one could want. It was a fake and he was run out of Kansas, but he continued the same line in other states, serving time in the Illinois penitentiary from where he was released not long ago. He was recently released from serving a term in jail in St. Louis on a charge of selling mislabeled seed. A few days later he showed up in Salina, Kansas, went to a seed dealer and purchased some meadow fescue grass seed at twelve cents per pound. Then he contacted some parties in Salina who had large lawns that looked like they needed seeding. He sold one man ten pounds of this seed at \$1 per pound and collected the \$10 check. He made a deal with another to seed his lawn with ten pounds at \$1.50 per pound planted.

"The night before the day of seeding, a son of the man having his lawn seeded had a date with the stenographer of the seed dealer. He made some reference to the fine lawn they were going to have from some imported seed a man was planting on their lawn. As they talked it became evident that the meadow fescue sold by the seed dealer was the same seed being planted by Miller as some new imported variety. A warrant was issued against Miller for fraud and when he went downtown he unexpectedly met up with a deputy sheriff. He was placed in jail.

"Miller is a man about 70 to 75 years old, five feet eight inches high, and weighs about 250 pounds or more and seems to have a great capacity for beer. On promise to leave the state and to get him off their hands he was released by the sheriff. The next evening he thumbed a ride in a truck going toward Colorado, where he said he lived.

"This incident emphasizes again the importance of knowing what you buy in grass and farm seeds, and the advisability of buying from known local dealers. Those men in Salina could have bought this grass seed locally for 12c instead of \$1.50 per pound, and furthermore meadow fescue is not a suitable lawn grass."

Prospective World Wheat Supplies

World wheat production, outside Russia and China, may total from 3,800,000,000 to 3,850,000,000 bus. this season or about 300,000,000 bus. more than in 1936-37, it was reported June 21 by the Buro of Agricultural Economics.

On the other hand, world stocks of old wheat, outside Russia and China, will be about 530,000,000 bus. on July 1, the Buro estimated, or about 230,000,000 bus. less than a year earlier. Stocks totaled approximately 760,000,000 bus. on July 1 last year, and averaged 675,000,000 bus. in the five years 1924-28.

"If the indicated world production is realized," the Buro said, "the world's wheat supply for the 1937-38 season would be around 4,350,000,000 bus. or only slightly more than the 4,295,000,000 bus. in 1936-37. With the world disappearance of 3,765,000,000 bus. (the average of the past two years), stocks at the end of the marketing year would still be below normal."

Argentine wheat exports this year to June 19 amounted to 3,416,161 tons, against 639,432 a year ago; corn 4,664,589 tons, against 2,963,648; flaxseed 1,099,852 tons, against 720,128; and oats 240,898, against 61,546 tons.

OM
DEPENDABLE
FIELD CORN - SWEET CORN
SEED OATS - SEED BARLEY
GARDEN SEED - GRASS SEED
THE O & M SEED CO.
GROWERS GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
GRAIN
Clover and Timothy Seeds
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ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Feedstuffs

Sacramento, Cal.—Bills in the California legislature to regulate off-shore or in-shore sardine fisheries failed of passage.

Cincinnati, O.—May receipts of feed were 1,080 tons and of hay 1,177 tons, compared with feed 870 tons and of hay 627 tons in May, 1936.

New York, N. Y.—May receipts of mill-feed were 30 tons compared with 71 tons in May, 1936. May shipments of other feed were 5 tons.

"The Digestibility of Rations by Cattle and Sheep" recounts two seasons' experiments studying the effect of the plane of nutrition on digestive efficiency, conducted by the Pennsylvania State College, and of interest to students of animal nutrition, issued as Bulletin 339.

Atlanta, Ga.—The annual convention of the Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n of Georgia elected R. N. Whigam, Louisville, pres.; R. H. Coffer, Atlanta, vice-pres.; Harry Hodges, Atlanta, (re-elected) chairman of the board; William M. Hutchinson, Atlanta, sec'y-treas.

St. Louis, Mo.—Receipts of kafir during May were 14,000 bus. and of hay 408 tons, compared with kafir 5,600 bus. and hay 132 tons in May, 1936. Shipments of kafir in May were 2,800 bus., and of hay 84 tons, compared with kafir 2,100 bus. and hay 132 tons in May, 1936.

Distillers Dried Grains production during May totaled 21,600 tons, about the same as the April output. Production for the 11 months ending May 31 aggregated 232,600 tons. Stocks at plants June 1 totaled 1,250 tons against 1,200 tons a month earlier, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

People of the United States eat about 139 pounds of meat per person per year on an average, of which 46 per cent is pork, 44½ per cent beef, 4½ per cent lamb and mutton, and 5 per cent veal. This high consumption of meat gives the feed business marked importance in the country's economic structure.

Alfalfa meal production of 17,640 tons during May was of about the same volume as during April, and the largest for the month of May in recent years. Production during the 1936-37 season ending May 31 totaled 312,000 tons against 219,800 tons in 1935-36 and only 186,100 tons in 1934-35. The 1936-37 output was the largest since 1929-30, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Yakima, Wash.—The first major attempt to specialize in stock feeding by the valley on a large scale will be started this fall by the Western Livestock Co. Well financed and managed by experts, the company is planning to engage in what promises to be one of the largest cattle feeding operations in the Pacific northwest. It is constructing near Toppenish a modern feed yard, covering 27 acres. The successful growing of corn in the Yakima valley, together with the promise of tons of beet pulp insure a steady supply of feed. Norman Warsinski, who formerly was livestock specialist for the government, is in charge of construction work.—F.K.H.

Canadian Feed Men Meet

The Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n held its annual convention at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, June 21 and 22.

W. R. White's analysis of the Dominion's new feedstuffs act, received close attention from all delegates.

The second day of the meeting was devoted to inspections of experimental farm buildings and livestock, and to a golf tournament, followed by dinner at the club house.

Adulteration and Misbranding

The Washington State Department of Agriculture has recently obtained convictions in two cases under the new food law.

The Scott-Palitsch Milling Co. was convicted in Clarke County on April 7, of "sale and possession with intent to sell of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs containing an excessive fiber content." The feeds referred to were "Bix Six" and "Daisy." First offense, fined \$25 and costs.

In Clarke County on April 7, the Triangle Milling Co. was found guilty on the second offense of the same offense as regards Albina Dairy Feed and fined \$50 and costs. The fiber found in the feeds varied from the fiber limit of 10% up to as high as 13.8%.

Statistics of Soybean Industry

E. F. Johnson submitted the following report to the Soybean Com'te of the Farm Chemurgic Council at its recent annual meeting at Dearborn, Mich.:

Utilization of soybean products is a subject of intense and widespread interest. Confusion has resulted from estimates which have been made in the best of faith but without sufficient actual records. When I was asked to make this study for the committee, I realized my appointment was due to my rather advantageous position as Chairman of the Statistical Com'te of the National Soybean Processors Ass'n. Members of that group were asked to break down all their sales of the 1935 crop (Oct. 1, 1935, to Sept. 30, 1936) so that genuinely reliable figures could be made available as to utilization of the commercial soybean.

Since 95 per cent of the soybeans processed in 1935-36 passed thru plants of association members, the following report may be regarded as authentic and almost complete, for your com'te went so far as to check carefully with non-member plants to include their figures in the general total. Incidentally, this report does not cover imported soybean oil meal but only production from the domestic crop.

In making this study the conviction grew that these figures deserve the most careful consideration, for the price paid for soybeans must necessarily be governed by the sum received from the sale of the products, which in turn is governed entirely by the consumers who purchase the products.

Following is the finding:

Soybean Oilmeal (Tons)	
(Own production, bought from members and non-members, and carry-over)	
Utilization:	556,879
For use in Feeds.....	531,081
For Industrial Purposes.....	1,003
For Export.....	25,860
Unknown.....	935
	556,879

Soybean Oil (Pounds)	
(Own production, bought from non-members, and carry-over)...	
Utilization:	
In the Edible Field.....	158,077,696
In Paint, Varnish, Linoleum, etc.	15,292,221
Unknown.....	12,153,459
	185,523,376

Soybean Flour (Pounds)	
	21,915,349

Madison, Wis.—A new truck law has been enacted in Wisconsin allowing a maximum gross weight for vehicles with four-wheel drives of 28,000 lbs., an increase of 4,000 lbs. over the maximum permitted trucks that drive from the rear wheels only. Up to 24,000 lbs. all types of trucks are permitted an axle weight of 19,000 lbs.

Regional Meetings of Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n

Floyd Oles, manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, reports the following regional meetings:

A meeting of Central Washington district members was held at the Commercial Hotel at Yakima, 6:30 p. m. on Thursday, June 3, under the chairmanship of District Governor Carl Arvidson. The meeting was attended by about twenty members.

A Grays Harbor district meeting was held on Wednesday, May 26, at 7:00 p. m., at the Goodie Garden in Montesano under the chairmanship of District Governor D. M. Bell. Another meeting is planned for Monday, June 21, at the Goodie Garden.

Regular noon regional meetings are held in the Tacoma district at the Columbia Coffee Shop in Puyallup on every other Wednesday, under the chairmanship of Ralph Johnstone.

A Lewis County district meeting was held on Wednesday, May 21, at the St. Helens Hotel, Chehalis, at 7:00 p. m., under the chairmanship of District Governor George Thompson.

A southern district meeting was held on Thursday, May 13, at the Evergreen Hotel, Vancouver, under the chairmanship of District Governor C. A. Bixby.

Wheat Germ Oil

Wheat germs lose most of their valuable vitamin E in a few days, a difficulty that has been overcome after many years of laboratory research and experimentation by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. developing a special cold press process for recovering the vitamin E potent oil from wheat germ. In ADM wheat germ oil they offer a stabilized, and constant Vitamin E product biologically assayed and guaranteed 40 P-L units to the gram.

The work of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. in connection with wheat germ has revealed that the best and only safe way to recover the oil from the germ without destroying or altering any of its properties is by the force of cold hydraulic pressure. Extraction methods where solvents are used may not only ruin the vitamin but, since the solvent is difficult to remove from the oil, may be injurious to the animal. We emphasize that ADM wheat germ oil is cold-pressed from fresh wheat germ.

We have pointed out how rancidity in wheat germ destroys its vitamin content. Similarly if wheat germ oil is added to rancid marine oil this rancidity will also be destructive to the vitamin E content. If, however, and this is an important quality of ADM wheat germ oil—if ADM Wheat Germ Oil is added to fresh, non-rancid marine oil it will keep the marine oil from becoming rancid. Thus a marine oil fortified with wheat germ oil can be made to supply in stable form the three oil soluble vitamins A, D, and E, the vital triplets of animal and poultry husbandry.

ADM wheat germ oil besides carrying a naturally stable vitamin E content is re-inforced with lecithin. Lecithin is a phosphorus-containing complex substance found abundantly in the yellow of eggs. The inclusion of lecithin in ADM wheat germ oil contributes an additional egg producing and feeding value to the oil.

A surprising thing about vitamin E is that it takes so little to shift the balance from deficiency to sufficiency. Accordingly the cost of guaranteeing Vitamin E sufficiency in a feed becomes almost negligible. As little as five ounces of ADM wheat germ oil to a ton of mash will bring marked results from a hatchability level of 50%. Now with a low cost source of stabilized vitamin E available it becomes both unwise and uneconomical to leave the supply of this important vitamin to chance. Vitamin E can be added in definitely known and measured amounts, thereby checking guess-work out of the diet.

Vitamin E is indispensable to animal reproduction, altho very little is sufficient.

Feed Manufacturers Change Organization

While no changes in the services or purposes of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n were made at its 29th annual convention, held at the Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 10 and 11, shifts were made in its organization of officers.

A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Mo., was elected to a newly-created position, Chairman of the Board of Directors. Executive Vice-Pres. Ralph M. Field, Chicago, was elevated to the position of pres., and his former title discontinued. The purpose of these changes, the chairman of the board to be elected annually, was to relieve elected officials from the industry of a part of their duties, passing these along to the ass'n's principal executive, the pres. Mr. Field's official capacity as sec'y was continued.

The office of vice-chairman was also created under the re-organization plan, and filled by the election of C. C. Lewis, Buffalo. W. R. Anderson, Milwaukee, was continued as treas.

Elected to the directorate were: H. L. Hammond, Boston, Mass., for one year; H. R. Eshelman, Lancaster, Pa., and O. A. McCrea, Minneapolis, for two years; R. E. Barinowski, Augusta, Ga., W. P. Bomar, Fort Worth, Tex., J. W. Keller, Philadelphia, O. M. Straube, Kansas City, Kan., Ellis T. Early, Cincinnati, O., H. L. McGeorge, Memphis, Tenn., and P. W. Chichester, Frederick, Md., for three years. Other directors include C. A. Coddington, Cayuga, N. Y., C. B. Fretwell, Spartanburg, S. C., Ellis Hart, Petaluma, Cal., J. A. McConnell, Ithaca, N. Y., Searle Mowat, Detroit, Mich., Floyd Wilson, Lamar, Colo., J. B. DeHaven, L. R. Hawley, and W. D. Walker, Chicago.

Attendance exceeded 300. Business sessions were confined to the forenoons each day, leaving the afternoons free for the annual golf tournament for the men, and bridge parties for the ladies. The annual banquet, an in-

formal affair, was held the evening of the second day, and golf and bridge prizes were distributed when the dining had been finished.

PRES. H. L. McGEORGE, Memphis, opened the first business session Thursday morning, with his annual address:

Pres. McGeorge's Address

This ass'n has been an instrumentality in bringing manufacturers competing one with another and many engaged in industries closely affiliated with our own, into a homogeneous and happy group. Our objectives have been generally plain and simple. We have defensively fought against many things which our collective reasoning and judgment showed to be unjust and have aggressively championed causes that this same process of collective reasoning showed to be worth while. We have kept ourselves free of any attempt toward scheming chicanery or price fixing designed to enrich ourselves and place an unjust burden upon the buyer of commercial feeds.

Freedom from picayunish, theoretical and impractical covenants that often break before they bind, that retard rather than stimulate an easy flow of traffic in the products of our industry, that hamstringing individual initiative and energy is, I believe, a real accomplishment of our organization. On the other hand, from the point of view of an industry, the people it serves and their welfare, we must continue to concern ourselves with those certain simpler rules that have been designed to free us of hazardous and speculative practices common in the industry less than a dozen years ago. I refer to the National Feed Merchandising Council Agreement.

The agreement or "plan" as it is known to you, was adopted by the industry in 1930. Its purpose was to eliminate the selling of feed on terms guaranteed against price decline, the curtailing of long term booking periods, provision for extension of contracts and the collection of carrying charges. Its influence has been far-reaching and countless millions have been saved the industry, its patrons and investors.

A most important function of the ass'n has been the work of the two com'ites created three years ago, the Com'ite on Research & Education, and to the Com'ite on Definitions and Contracts with Feed Control Officials. Evidence of the fine work of the Com'ite on Research & Education comes to you throughout the year in the form of reviews and extracts from scientific and experimental data in the nutritional field reported by research.

An event that is now beginning to cast its shadow and one of extreme interest to the feed manufacturing industry is the World's Poultry Congress to be staged in the United States in 1939. All allied poultry industries will participate in various ways in this International Poultry Congress. This will give our industry another chance to demonstrate how dependent we are upon the poultry industry for a large share of our business volume and they upon us for efficient poultry rations and service. Our part in the event should be impressive.

We have a great, essential, respectable industry. Its progress in the past 10 or 15 years has been tremendous. We have added substantially to the knowledge and security of the world by our achievements. But the best is yet to come, and organization, mutual confidence and respect, and self respect, will take us farther faster, over a smoother road. I believe that every feed manufacturer should keep this idea in his thoughts every working day, and let it guide his actions.

Vice-Pres. Field's Report

RALPH M. FIELD, executive vice pres., in his report on the work of the office staff of the Ass'n told of bills in the state legislatures for compulsory trademark registration, national legislation, uniform transit rules, the southeastern grain case; and reported on membership, model feed bill and state feed laws as follows:

The Membership Com'ite has as usual done a grand job and the Ass'n's membership list has stepped up accordingly. During the year 42 new members have been added to the Ass'n and we have had 12 resignations.

On June 1, 1936, we had 190 members. During the year, we have gained 42 and lost 12, which gives us at present 220 members in good standing.

The Model Feed Bill is what was originally styled the uniform feed law but it was felt that

the title of model feed bill was more definitely applicable. During the year and after the tentative approval of the model bill by the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials at their meeting December, 1935, the joint com'ite in charge made some revisions and the revised copy of the bill was put out to our members in November, 1936. This was considered by the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials at their meeting in December, 1936, and their approval of the bill was made permanent, with some further slight revisions, so that in January of this year we were able to send out the last complete revised copy, which now stands as a monument to the work and wisdom of the joint committee from our Ass'n and the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, who spent several years in the work and did a very splendid job.

State Feed Legislation.—During the sessions of the state legislatures there are always certain bills introduced amending or re-issuing state feed control laws and to these feed bills we have given special attention in our bulletins.

ARIZONA: Passed new law providing an inspection fee of 20c per ton with no registration fee.

CANADA: A revision of the Canadian Feed Stuffs Law was passed which confers broad regulatory powers on the administrative officer, which we are assured will be used sparingly and wisely.

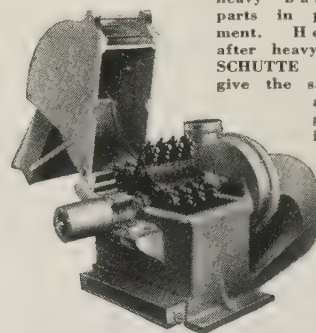
FLORIDA: Passed a law eliminating the term carbohydrates from registrations and tags; also, regulation providing that the word carbohydrates must be omitted from all tags.

GEORGIA: Passed law requiring registration fee of \$2.00 for each brand in addition to present inspection tax of 20c per ton. Also passed law providing authority for state chemist to issue and collect refunds to cover deficiencies in grade on any feedstuffs. We opposed both these bills without avail.

There Are 10 Big Reasons WHY

so many elevator operators are selecting SCHUTTE Hammer Mills despite the terrific current competition.

This fool-proof grinder is built to last long after other grinders are in the junk pile. The heavy base maintains parts in perfect alignment. Hence, years after heavy operation a SCHUTTE grinder will give the same performance and fine grinding as on its first day.



Send for the 10 Big Reasons!

Schutte Pulverizer Co.

27 Clyde Avenue Buffalo, New York

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. 480 pages, 33 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



Pres.-Elect R. M. Field, Chicago, Ill.

New!

20th Edition

Feeds & Feeding

by
F. B. Morrison

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

Its three parts, each divided into numerous chapters, cover "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This new edition contains approximately 40% more material than the 19th edition, and contains 1,156 pages, including 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Beautifully bound in black keretol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

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IDAHO: Previous law required no registration or inspection fee. Law passed providing for registration fee of \$10 per brand.

INDIANA: Law amended to permit state chemist to exchange unused tags issued for marking feedstuffs for new tags.

MICHIGAN: Bill pending, proposing complete revision of State law, contains requirement that where the amount of any ingredient in a feed is less than 5%, the actual percentage of such ingredient must be shown. This is a partial open formula requirement which the Ass'n has vigorously opposed and at this writing the bill is pending.

MINNESOTA: Amended feedstuffs law by including in its provisions "screenings."

MONTANA: Has no feedstuffs law. Bill was introduced providing open formula law which after some effort was killed in committee.

NEW YORK: Amended the feedstuffs law to include the word "distributed," in addition to the words "sold or offered or exposed for sale."

NORTH DAKOTA: Amended law providing that on small packages of feed packed in a larger container tax inspection tags may be attached to the large container.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Amended law providing that the word carbohydrates should be eliminated from registrations and tags, but there is no objection in South Carolina to the word carbohydrates being shown on the tags, if desired.

Also passed law prohibiting the use of metal fasteners in attaching tags or labels to bags or packages.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Passed law providing on all feedstuffs in packages containing 5 pounds or more a registration fee of \$1.00 and an inspection tax of 15c per ton. On all packages less than 5 pounds a registration and inspection fee of \$15.00 annually for each brand with no tonnage tax.

TENNESSEE: Bill was introduced providing that on all food or feed products, drugs, etc., claiming a vitamin content registration must be made with the State Department of Agriculture and quarterly inspection fee of \$50 assessed for each vitamin claimed or \$200 annually. This bill was opposed and killed in committee.

WASHINGTON: Enacted a new feedstuffs law. No objections except requires declaration of maximum moisture content.

WISCONSIN: Bill offers complete revision of state feedstuffs law and while when first introduced there were a couple of points which we opposed, amendment has been agreed upon to cover these and the bill as it reads at present is satisfactory. At this time it is still pending.

L. S. WALKER, Burlington, Vt., pres. of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, reviewed feed inspection service, with particular reference to Vermont. "The cost of feed inspection," he said, "is paid for by manufacturers, who, in turn, must pass it along to their customers."

"For the past 14 years, the feed manufacturers and brokers of the United States and Canada have registered 9,314 brands of feeding stuffs in Vermont. This represents \$186,280 in fees, or on the average, \$13,305 per year."

DR. R. M. BETHKE, Wooster, Ohio's Agricultural Experiment Station, delivered a

Corn Feeding Returns Profit

Altho corn used in cattle feeding tests at Iowa State College was entered at \$1.14 per bu., in the data released at the annual cattle feeders' day early this month, the cattle were able to show a fair margin of profit.

The lot of cattle making the best gains were fed a ration of: Shelled corn, 8.16 lbs.; whole oats, 1.02; corn distillers' grain, 2; corn silage, 32.05; alfalfa hay, 1.36; mineral mixture, .063; block salt, .014. The steers were fed a daily grain ration averaging only 4 lbs. for the first few months of the test that began Dec. 2, but were kept on full feed during the last 86 days of the test. The difference between the cost of this top lot of steers, their feed, and their selling price was \$43.85.

Second best in the test was a lot of choice steers fed the same ration, except that linseed oilmeal replaced the distillers' grains. This lot showed a gain of \$35.79 per steer. Daily gain (2.36 lbs.) exceeded the daily gain on the lot fed the distillers' grains (2.21 lbs.) but the latter was judged to show a better condition, and given a higher market value.

brilliant address on "Proteins in Feeding." This appears elsewhere in this number.

Addresses at the Friday morning session were "Washington Affairs," by R. S. Smet-hurst, of Washington, D. C.; Merchandising Plans and Methods, by C. A. Coddington; and Credit Practices, by J. W. Keller, the latter a discussion in which all joined.

Mississippi's New Feed Label Law

Under a new regulation issued by Mississippi's Commissioner of Agriculture and State Chemist mixtures not recognized as grain of one kind, and/or of one standard grade, are classified as mixed feeds and must be registered with the state and comply with all provisions of the Mississippi feed law, including guaranteed analysis and the naming of every ingredient in the mixture. The tentative ruling states:

(1) In the enforcement of the Mississippi feed law, the definitions and standards of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are accepted, and a product classifiable as oats, mixed feed oats, feed oats, or barley, under these standards is considered as exempt from inspection as a feedingstuff.

(2) In order to claim exemption under this ruling, all commodities sold under labels mentioned in (1) must be delivered in even weight packages plainly and completely labeled (1) as to the net weight, (2) the kind of grain (not necessarily the grade) as defined by the U. S. official standards, (3) the name and address of the person or firm responsible for the sale of it.

While the State Department of Agriculture cannot enforce labeling under the Federal Grain Standard Act, the permanence of this ruling as well as fair practices in the grain trade requires proper and complete labeling to avoid deception. Official inspection of shipments by a licensed grain inspector will be helpful in all cases.

Grains should be shipped in even weight bags (a) oats in 5-bu. bags of 160 lbs. net weight, (b) barley in 2½-bu. bags of 120 lbs. net weight, (c) a mixture of oats and barley shall be shipped in 160-lb. bags, net weight, and each bag must be stenciled on either side of the bag, in letters not less than four inches high, plainly stating, "A mixture of oats and barley." The stenciling of the label on bags is preferable to labeling by use of tags.

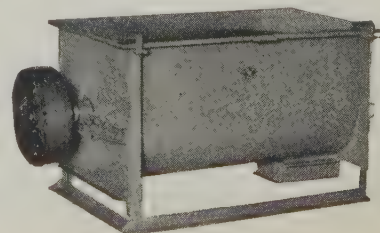
A Special Concentrate Mixer for Feed Mills

The all steel mixing unit shown in the engraving herewith is 32 ins. high, 32 ins. wide and 64 ins. long, and contains three special sectional ribbons that thoroly blend all ingredients and prevent the formation of lumps and balls.

This "K.C." Concentrate Mixer is designed for handling dry and semi-solid products, especially buttermilk, cod liver oil and similar ingredients with alfalfa meal and other ground or pulverized absorbent materials. Holding 10 cubic feet this machine will mix 100 pounds of semi-solid materials with an equal amount of bran in less than three minutes.

The average power requirement is 5 h.p. The mixer is driven by belt or motor, and if desired is supplied with extra steel supporting stand for sacking from unit.

In smaller feed plants it is used as a general purpose batch mixer and in larger plants as pre-mixer, being made also in capacities of 500 to 1,000 lbs. Additional information will be furnished readers of the Journals on application to the manufacturers, the General Mill Equipment Co.



All Steel Mixing Unit.

Proteins in Feeding

EXCERPT FROM ADDRESS BY R. M. BETHKE, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, before American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Good livestock and poultry nutrition has as its basis complete, well-balanced rations.

Proteins, as the name implies, are of "the first importance" in every feeding program, because they constitute by far the largest part of the dry matter of animal tissues and make up a large part of the dry matter in milk and eggs.

Proteins are complex chemical compounds, made up of a varying number of chemical substances known as "amino acids." These amino acids are frequently referred to as the "building stones" from which the protein molecule is formed. There are 20 or more known amino acids. The number and proportions of these amino acids vary in different proteins. Since there are 20 or more amino acids and since the number and proportions may vary in each protein, there are theoretically possible innumerable exceedingly complex proteins, all different. This is exactly what is found in nature. Plant proteins differ from those of animal origin; the proteins of corn differ from those of other grains; the proteins of muscle tissue differ from those of glandular or connective tissue, etc.

Consideration must be given to the amino acids when discussing proteins in feeding. Dr. W. C. Rose reports nine of the 20 or more known amino acids must be present in the ration of the rat for normal well-being. He further reported that the amino acid arginine is essential for normal growth. The remaining 10 or more amino acids can presumably be synthesized by the animal body except the sulfur containing amino acid cystine, which the amino acid methionine, also sulfur containing, can replace.

A protein which does not supply the essential amino acids is nutritionally incomplete—because no synthesis or rebuilding of protein can occur in the body which calls for a certain kind and amount of the amino acid or acids in question. Classical examples are: zein, the chief protein in corn, which is deficient in the essential amino acids tryptophane and lysine;

gliadin, one of the two main proteins of wheat, is lacking in lysine; gelatin, a protein of animal origin, is deficient in tryptophane and valine. Young animals placed on rations containing any of the above proteins will not survive long because of the deficiency in essential amino acids. When the deficiencies are corrected by adding another protein which contains the lacking amino acid or by adding the pure amino acid, growth will take place and life will be prolonged.

The amino acid content of the proteins primarily determines their "quality." The ultimate limit to the value of any protein or food or ration in covering the protein requirements of animals is the amino acid content. Thus the nearer the composition of the protein in a feed resembles that in the animal being fed, the better is its quality. Hence, a quantitative study of the composition of the feed material with respect to its constituent amino acids will reveal, in part, its value as a protein. Information concerning the amino acid content of different proteins is available. Unfortunately, a great deal of the data are inaccurate and misleading because of inaccuracies in old methods. Consequently, it is not possible to get enough data together to be able to compare the amino acid content of most feedstuffs.

Information on the nutritive value of different protein feeds has been obtained thru feeding experiments. In such investigations animals are fed rations in which the protein is supplied by the feed or combination of feeds that are to be tested. Care must be taken that the experimental rations fully meet all requirements for minerals, vitamins and energy. Otherwise, the utilization of the protein will be decreased by a lack of other nutrients, which has been a factor in some of the older experiments. Several different methods have been used to determine the relative efficiency of various pure proteins or of the mixture of proteins in natural feeds. One of the simplest methods is to feed the experimental animals rations containing the same percentage of protein from various sources, and then compare the rates of growth produced on the different rations. The results are usually expressed in terms of the amount of gain per unit weight of protein in the feed. This is the method most commonly employed in feeding experiments with growing and fattening farm animals.

Another method theoretically more accurate is to conduct this type of investigation in such a manner that the feces and urine voided by the animals are carefully collected and ana-

lyzed. From the analyses of the rations and the excreta, the amount of protein stored in the body or secreted into the milk can be determined. A modification of this method is to feed the animals a practically protein-free ration at the beginning and end of the test period, so the basal excretion of nitrogen in the urine and feces can be determined. From these data so-called "biological values" are computed, which measure the percentage of the protein absorbed from the food that is used, both for maintenance and growth.

The latter method, involving analyses of excreta and feed, allows for a calculation of the digestibility of the protein as well as its biological value; whereas the first, or feeding type, of experiment measures only the "over-all" effect of the protein and does not allow for a differentiation of digestibility and biological value. While the feeder is primarily interested in the "over-all" or total effect of the protein in question, it should be pointed out that the biological value and the "coefficient of digestibility" of a protein are not synonymous. It is possible to have a protein of low "biological value" and yet have a high "digestion coefficient." For example, we observed that the proteins in the stick water from haddock fish meals had a corrected digestion coefficient of 93%, but only a biological value of 34%, whereas the values alone, weighted 3 to 1, is 67.2. Therefore, the difference between this mean and the value actually found, 75.7, indicates clearly that the amino acid deficiencies of corn proteins are supplemented by the excess amino acids of milk proteins—or the proteins of milk or tankage, etc., are said to have "supplementary value."

It is not necessary for each feed in a ration to furnish protein of high quality. All that is needed is that the entire ration has sufficient of each of the essential amino acids. This can be accomplished by taking advantage of the special merits of the feeds in the ration and thru skillful combination correct any deficiencies.

Soybean Oil Mill Capacity

E. F. Johnson, St. Louis, a member of the Soybean Com'te of the Farm Chemurgic Council, submitted the following report to that com'te in annual session at Dearborn, Mich.:

In every new industry it is difficult in the early years to assemble statistical records of a reliable character. This is due to the shifting tides of change, expansion and contraction of materials, facilities and the like.

For the past few years there has been a tendency to over-expand plant facilities in the soybean industry; that is, milling capacity has continued to outstrip production of raw material. Yet up to the present time there has been no organized effort to determine the extent of this excessive plant expansion, despite the value of such information to the many groups who are seriously considering the advisability of investing funds in the erection of new equipment and facilities for processing soybeans.

More than a year ago a study of plant capacity was begun and was only recently concluded, the work being expedited at the request of our chairman with a view to placing before this com'te concrete information which might serve in a measure as a guide in future activities along this line. It would seem that available processing facilities have discounted the future for several years, unless production swells to a degree which can hardly be anticipated at this time.

For convenience, three divisions have been made of the data on capacity: (1) Present actual capacity of plants designed (or changed) to operate on soybeans; (2) New constructions under way or planned before the 1937 crop; and (3) Available capacity in cottonseed plants (one-half capacity) that have operated on soybeans, and which are located adjacent to areas growing soybeans for grain.

	Bushels
Present capacity of plants (members of ass'n)	42,980,000
Present capacity of plants (non-members) (estimated)	2,800,000
New constructions, enlargements and additions	4,300,000
Total capacity, strictly soybeans....	50,080,000
Cottonseed mills in soybean areas (½ capacity)	5,400,000
Total capacity available for handling 1937 commercial crop of soybeans... 55,480,000	
(Total crop grown 1936 estimated by government at around 30 million bushels.)	
(1935-36 total crush, 25,542,199 bu.)	

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

As shown by the 1925-34 average, the feed-egg ratio normally rises to a peak in June. A decline to an average (1925-34) ratio of 4 by December usually follows. A decline to such a level does not now seem likely in 1937 because a less than average seasonal advance in egg prices is anticipated. The feed situation this summer and fall, however, will greatly affect the decline.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Farmaide Products Co. has promised the Federal Trade Commission to stop asserting that its Ex-Tone Poultry Worm Tablets or Ex-Tone Poultry Worm Powder will, alone or in combination with each other, constitute a competent treatment or an effective remedy for worm infestation of chickens or turkeys, or that either of them will save a flock from worms. The respondent company also will desist from advertising that Chloraide is suitable for all sanitation purposes in the home and on the farm, is non-poisonous, destroys bacteria, and will insure freedom from disease germs.

Melrose, Mass.—Elmer C. Rice, trading as Plymouth Rock Squab Co., has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue false and misleading advertising representations in the sale of pigeons and pigeon supplies. Rice agrees to stop representing that more than 100,000,000 or any other number of squabs are produced by his customers, unless he possesses reliable information showing this to be true, and to cease asserting that with an order for pigeons or any other products, additional pigeons or products will be given free, when in fact a price therefor is included in the purchase price of the products ordered.

Washington, D. C., June 17—As commercial hatcheries set 43 per cent fewer eggs in May this year than last and bookings for later delivery of baby chicks were 70 percent fewer on June 1 this year than last, the decrease in number of chickens raised appears likely to be greater than the decrease shown on June 1. The average number of young chickens of this year's hatching on hand in farm flocks on June 1 was only 118, compared with 138 in 1936 and with 124 in 1934 and 1935. The 10-year (1927-36) June 1 average is 134. The highest June number of record was 146 in 1930. All major geographic divisions show a falling off from last year in numbers of young chickens.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Kansas City, Mo.—Use of certain false and misleading representations in advertising poultry remedies will be discontinued under a stipulation entered into with the Federal Trade Commission by S. R. Johnson, D. V. M., trading as Johnson Laboratories. The respondent's products are designated generally as Johnson's Poultry Remedies, but have individual brand names. Among the representations to be discontinued are that Kamala Nicotine Tablets will remove tapeworms or all species of roundworms; that Iriquin or Mercolated Tablets will restore poultry to the best of health, stop coccidiosis, and prevent intestinal disorders; that Avispray or Ivacol will prevent roup, colds, brooder pneumonia or respiratory infections, and that Mercolated Tablets or Mixed Bacterin (Avian) will constitute a competent treatment for chicken cholera, fowl typhoid, or other bacterial diseases of the digestive system.

The highest April farm income in seven years was reported May 27 by the Buro of Agricultural Economics. It totaled \$659,000,000 from marketings and Government payments, compared with \$707,000,000 in March, and with \$530,000,000 in April last year. Farm income in April, 1930, totaled \$676,000,000.

Financing the Turkey Deal

J. C. Loomis of Hemet, Cal., speaking before the California, Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, said he believed that regardless of the individual amounts involved, feed dealers have entered the banking business and some dealers have burned their fingers and perhaps wrecked an otherwise sound market for feed for the coming season. Feed dealers were not chiefly responsible for last year's turkey fiasco. The selfishness of some growers, hatcheries, and meat handling agencies, together with an unsound propaganda by some of the extension agencies, must all share the responsibility. The actual losers were the farmers and the feed dealers. The others lost principally prestige.

The turkey industry around Hemet is founded on "turkey eggs" rather than meat alone, so what might help there would not much benefit meat producing sections. Mr. Loomis gave two conclusions: First, that the turkey industry in California and particularly the turkey egg business needs the co-operation and guidance of the feed dealers in this state. The turkey egg, for large scale hatchery selling and shipping is a relatively new California product, and as a whole in the Riverside County section of the state is apparently in the hands of irresponsible or unbusinesslike selling agencies. From San Diego to Marysville Mr. Loomis found feed dealers who are financially in the turkey egg business and many turkey accounts have gone sour this past year because the egg contract was positively worthless. Second: Dealers should be extremely prudent about taking on a financing enterprise that no California banker will tackle and that is even thrown out by lending agencies of the Government.

Making Substitutions in Poultry Ration

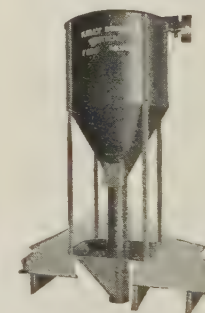
Since the feeding value of the cereal grains and some of their by-products is similar, and since they make up a large part of the ration, there is considerable opportunity to include more of the cheaper or more available grains or by-products with little or no reduction in the feeding value of the ration. For example, barley can be substituted for oats; it can also be used to replace at least part of the corn, provided additional vitamin A supplements are used. Ground wheat or good quality wheat feed can replace the wheat middlings in the mash. Altho the millets and sorghum grains are not commonly recommended, when readily available and cheap they can be used up to 10 per cent of the mash to replace oats, barley, or middlings. Thus, so long as the bulky feeds such as oats and bran are not used to excess, there is a wide range in the proportions in which the feeds can be used, and substitutions can be made or the proportion of the present ingredients shifted to include less of the more expensive feeds and more of the cheaper ones.

Protein Combinations—While the protein supplements are not all of equal value for production, it is sometime possible to use combinations in which cheaper or more available supplements are included. Meat scrap is the

most commonly used and probably the most available in most cases, but soybean oil meal is a good protein supplement and if available it could be economically used with meat scrap or to replace the meat scrap if 1 pound of bone-meal is added with each 5 pounds of soybean oil meal. A good grade of tankage may also be used with meat scrap if it is cheaper. Where fish meal is cheap, it can also be used up to 10 per cent of the mash to replace meat scrap. Milk products are excellent sources of protein, but dried milk is usually quite expensive and in most cases it will increase rather than reduce the cost of the ration. However, liquid skim or buttermilk are often cheap and available in large quantities and can be used to good advantage.—University of Minnesota.

The Royal Commission investigating wheat marketing in Canada, composed of Judge Turgeon, Hon. J. L. Ralston and Dr. T. W. Grindley, sailed June 11 from Montreal to continue studies in England.

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Baby Chicks Increase Feed Business

Installation of a hatchery and a baby chick sales room increased the feed business 300% for the A & B Feed & Seed Store, Inc., in which L. C. Abenbrink and John A. Buhrle are partners at Edwardsville, Ill.

During the first five months of operation following installation of the 17,000-egg capacity electric incubator the first of the year the firm hatched and sold between 25,000 and 30,000 baby chicks in addition to handling its regular business on feeds, seeds, salt, grain, flour, wire, and hardware.

"The hatchery increased the business on poultry feeds by 300%," explains Mr. Buhrle. "When a customer bought baby chicks he or she was in a ready mood to purchase our feeds. It did not require much effort to suggest to a farmer at that time that he would need a top quality of starting mash to take his chicks along the road to health and profit. If he wondered whether our feeds might be as good as the chicks, we had only to point to the birds on exhibit in the sales batteries and remark, 'That's what they are getting.'"

"As the spring season led into summer we found our customers readily swinging from our 'Profit Reaper' brands of starting mash into use of our growing mash, prepared in the elevator under the same brand name.

"Not only did the baby chick side line increase the volume of feed business, but we found that about 25% of the customers were new faces, many of whom remarked that they had never been in the store before. Becoming acquainted, these new customers extended their purchases

from baby chicks to include our poultry feeds, stock feeds, poultry remedies, harness repairs, seeds and other lines.

"Of course, we have followed a careful policy in hatching and selling baby chicks. While we worked up a regular custom hatching business from the farmers, we insisted that any eggs we bought to be hatched into our own stock of baby chicks for sale come from blood tested flocks. This policy proved sound and we expect to intensify it next year."

The A & B Feed & Seed Store has a highly diversified business. Its place of business on the Wabash railroad includes a 15,000-bu. grain elevator and feed grinding plant, warehouse and store, facing paved Highway 66, main route between Springfield and St. Louis. This territory is good wheat country and the company normally ships around 200,000 bus. of wheat a year. Its corn and oats purchases, however, are more limited and available supplies are used in manufacturing its "Profit Reaper" feeds.

In its feed plant the company uses a Jay Bee Hammer Mill, driven by a 50-h.p. motor, a two-ton horizontal feed mixer and a Eureka Molasses Mixer, in addition to packers, and other necessary equipment. In its elevator the company also does an extensive business in field seeds, including clover, timothy, peas, soybeans, alfalfa and others, keeping several seed cleaners busy in season.

With addition of the hatchery and baby chick side line the company also added poultry equipment, handling popular makes of poultry batteries, brooders, incubators, feeders, waterers and other supplies, finding these sold naturally with the baby chicks.

Czechoslovakia has been a heavy seller of wheat this season. From Aug. 1 to May 31, 1937, to Austria 1,827,000 bus., Italy 1,763,000 bus., Germany 1,470,000, Switzerland 551,000, Holland 275,000, Norway 239,000, Denmark 187,000, Latvia 165,000, England 143,000, cif Hamburg 2,204,000. Already 7,710,000 bus. have been shipped to May 31 and there remained to be exported 1,010,000 of which 367,000 are earmarked for Austria and Germany and 272,000 for cif Hamburg to be re-exported probably for England. Stocks on May 15 were 9,920,000 bushels wheat and 2,087,000 rye. Early in June England bought 5,000 tons of wheat via Hamburg. Barley supplies are practically exhausted.—Broomhall.

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A written receipt is indispensable to grain dealers who store grain for farmers. This receipt records the amount, kind, and grade of grain, and sets forth terms of storage as follows:

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"Storage must be paid for at the rate of for the first days, and at the rate ofc per bushel per (month, day) thereafter until sold, this charge to include fire insurance. Deterioration and shrinkage at owner's risk."

Grain Storage Receipt book contains 75 originals of goldenrod bond paper, 75 duplicates of manila, 3 sheets of carbon, and heavy, pearl-grey pressboard covers. Shipping weight, 1 lb. Order Form 15SR. Price 95c each, or 3 books for \$2.50, plus postage.

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Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for July futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal, and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds.	Bran	Shorts
Mar. 13.....	33.00	34.50	19.75	26.25
Mar. 20.....	34.00	36.50	21.50	28.50
Mar. 27.....	35.50	37.00	22.50	28.15
Apr. 3.....	36.50	38.00	24.75	30.50
Apr. 10.....	37.50	38.50	23.25	28.75
Apr. 17.....	37.00	38.00	21.05	26.75
Apr. 24.....	36.00	37.00	21.10	27.00
May 1.....	35.50	34.00	22.75	28.50
May 8.....	34.00	36.00	24.50	30.40
May 15.....	32.00	36.00	22.50	29.65
May 22.....	31.50	38.00	22.50	28.75
May 29.....	31.75	38.50	23.00	29.50
June 5.....	29.00	37.00	21.00	26.75
June 12.....	26.50	33.50	19.90	25.50
June 19.....	22.00	30.00	17.75	24.25

	St. Louis		Chicago Soy-	
	Bran	Shorts	Beans	Meal
Mar. 13.....	22.00	28.25	156¾	40.20
Mar. 20.....	23.75	30.00	155¾	39.70
Mar. 27.....	24.25	30.50	165	41.70
Apr. 3.....	26.75	32.00	165	43.20
Apr. 10.....	25.25	31.00	173	45.00
Apr. 17.....	23.25	28.50	177½	47.20
Apr. 24.....	23.20	28.50	178	47.20
May 1.....	24.50	29.75	172½	47.00
May 8.....	24.50	30.40	180	47.70
May 15.....	24.70	31.25	175	47.20
May 22.....	24.60	30.50	173½	47.20
May 29.....	24.80	31.25	162½	47.20
June 5.....	23.00	28.40	148¼	48.20
June 12.....	21.75	27.75	142½	43.20
June 19.....	20.10	26.50	124	40.00

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City		Chicago	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Alfalfa	Corn	Corn
Mar. 13.....	41.00	34.00	24.00	114¾	117	117
Mar. 20.....	41.00	35.00	23.50	127	127	127
Mar. 27.....	41.00	36.50	23.50	138	138	138
Apr. 3.....	41.00	38.50	24.00	141	141	141
Apr. 10.....	43.00	39.00	24.00	134	134	134
Apr. 17.....	43.50	40.00	25.50	133	133	133
Apr. 24.....	45.00	39.50	25.50	138¾	136	136
May 1.....	45.00	40.50	25.50	135	135	135
May 8.....	45.00	38.90	25.50	137½	131	131
May 15.....	45.00	40.00	25.00	128	128	128
May 22.....	45.00	39.25	25.00	118	118	118
May 29.....	45.00	39.50	24.50	115	115	115
June 5.....	44.00	36.00	23.50			
June 12.....	45.00	34.50	23.50			
June 19.....	44.00	33.00	24.00			

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Grading Barley for the World's Markets

By T. J. HARRISON of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, Before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

The quality of the barley which is sold on the markets of the world is established in one of three methods, i.e., sample, fair average quality, or certificate final.

SAMPLE METHOD: The sample method consists in either the vendor at point of shipment or the cargo superintendant at unload securing representative samples of the cargo. These samples are then displayed on the various markets. When the purchase is made, part of the sample is sealed and placed with some organization, such as the London Corn Trade Ass'n, for safe keeping. The balance of the sample is kept by the purchaser, who compares it with the cargo when delivered. If the cargo is not up to sample, he calls for an arbitration, in which case the sealed sample is compared with the cargo and adjustments in price are based on the differences in the samples.

This method of establishing the quality and price is used primarily in shipments of barley from Russia, the Central European and Mediterranean countries.

FAIR AVERAGE QUALITY METHOD: The fair average quality method, or as it is generally designated, the "F. A. Q. method," consists in samples being collected from each cargo sold from the country, state or port in question. At the end of a definite period these samples are mixed and this mixture then is designated as the "fair average quality" for the next market period. The grain is usually designated as being equal to or superior to the "F. A. Q." A portion of the F. A. Q. sample is filed with the grain marketing organization, and if the cargo is not up to the designation, the quality and price are arbitrated on the basis of the filed sample.

This method is used by Australia, India, the Argentine and California. It should be noted that with the development of bulk handling the Argentine is now changing her method to "Certificate Final." The "F. A. Q." and the "sample method" lend themselves to sack shipments, and most of the barley from countries using these methods is shipped in bags.

CERTIFICATE FINAL SYSTEM: The Certificate Final, or Grading System, consists in the grain being segregated according to definite standards of quality. It is then sold according to these standards. This method entails that the grain be handled in bulk and that it be segregated by some reliable institution such as the Government of the country. This institution issues certificates of quality or grade for each cargo, and grain is sold on the basis of the certificate. Since the segregation is made by an independent organization, i.e., the Government, the quality within the grades should be uniform. There is then no need for arbitration; therefore, the certificate is final.

This is the method used in both Canada and the United States. The European buyers claim that it is not so satisfactory to the purchaser, for there is no chance for arbitration if they should think the quality is not up to standard, but in most cases the certificate is a fair statement of the quality.

GRADING: The Grading of Barley entails the establishment of standards of quality suited to the markets in which the grain is to be sold. Because barley has a multiplicity of uses with a different quality required for each use, the setting of these standards is much more difficult than with the other small grains. The following are a few of the uses to which barley is put: feed barley, pot and pearl barley, barley flour, fermented beverages, distilled beverages, malt

extract, breakfast foods, malt coffee, pharmaceutical preparations, etc. Many of these industries require a different quality of barley. For convenience they may be classified into three groups, i.e., malting barley, milling barley and feed barley.

MALTING BARLEY: Malt is manufactured from barley by inducing the germination processes to change the starch to sugar. The process consists in steeping or soaking the barley, germinating it, and then drying it. This area does produce a fine Six-Row barley of the Manchurian type. This type is in demand by the European distillers and malt extract manufacturers, the Canadian and American brewers, distillers and malt extract manufacturers. This, therefore, is the market we should set our standards to supply.

The requirements for this market are first that the barley be clean, that it germinates, or in other words, that it is free from frosted, heated and weathered grain; that it be not cracked or peeled, that it be plump, as indicated by test bushel weight, and that it be of varieties that give strong quick germination. In Canada the standard of excellence is O. A. C. No. 21 with Mensury, Mensury Ottawa 60 (Chinese), Gartons and Peatland classed as equal to O. A. C. No. 21. In Canada the malting grades consist of No. 1 C. W. Six-Row, No. 2 C. W. Six-Row and No. 3 Extra C. W. Six-Row.

MILLING BARLEY: The milling barley is the barley used for human food. It is prepared by rolling the kernels between two abrasive plates or stones to remove the hull. After the hull is removed it is called "pot barley"; it is then further processed to make pearl barley, barley flour, rolled barley, etc.

The requirements in this trade are that the barley be clean, that it be uniform in size to facilitate dehulling without cracking, that the aluerone layer be white and that it be sweet, i.e., no unpleasant odors. The two-row barleys are more uniform in size and as a class have a whiter aluerone than the six-row type, and are therefore in demand in this industry.

FEED BARLEYS: The quality requirements of feed barley will vary, depending upon the class of animal being fed and whether the barley is fed as a single grain ration or in combination with protein and mineral supplements. For feeding purposes the constituents of barley may be divided into the following groups: carbohydrates (starches, sugars, etc.), fats or oils, proteins, ash or mineral constituents, and crude fibre. The carbohydrates and fats and oils are the energy and fat producing substances; the proteins are the muscle and growth producing substances; the minerals the frame or bone building and general health substances. The crude fibre may contain all three of the above substances, but the energy required to digest them is about equal to the energy they produce. Their importance, therefore, is largely of a negative character. Barleys also contain enzymes and vitamins, which are essential for the general health of the animal.

The animals which ruminate, such as cattle and sheep, can use barley relatively high in crude fibre, while hogs and poultry give better results on feeds low in this constituent. This is particularly true of young growing animals and birds. If barley is used for fattening animals or in rations that contain protein and mineral supplements, the protein content is not so important as when barley is fed alone.

In the Eastern areas of this continent and in Europe, where much of the feed is purchased

and fed in combination with other feeds, the feeder prefers a barley that is large, plump and starchy, while the average western Canadian and American feeder feeds it alone and requires a barley which is high in protein. Since much of the feed barley that goes into commerce is used for hog feed, in the Eastern areas and in Europe the grade requirements should be for a starchy barley with a low crude fibre content. These characteristics are usually found in clean, large, plump grain.

The foregoing characterization of barley would be for the ideal feed. Since feed barley must meet the competition of other grains and other types of food, the price is a very important factor; it therefore happens that feed barley is usually of a quality that is impure and of relatively poor quality. This means that barley that has properties of almost the opposite characteristics, that is often badly contaminated with a mixture of other grains or weed seeds, is sold for this purpose. This last condition is due very largely to the fact that feed barley is re-tailed to the feeder in the form of barley meal, and therefore he is not in as good a position to judge as to the quality as if it was bought in the form of grain.

There is also a demand for the lower grades as feed barley for cattle, which can make better use of the crude fibre. In Canada a new set of grades is being recommended which will take care of this situation better than in the past.

European reports indicate smaller yields in eastern European countries than last year, with mixed conditions in central and western Europe. Present indications suggest less wheat than last year in Europe. Drought conditions are hindering seeding in Argentina, but Australian conditions are favorable, with an increase of 1,300,000 acres over last year expected. Export trade is slow, with the disposition both here and abroad to wait for selling pressure from the American southwest.—Fred A. Record.

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These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

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411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

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Supply Trade

Minneapolis, Minn.—James J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works has just issued Catalog H-1, which contains complete description with illustrations of its extensive line of grain elevator and mill supplies. Readers of the Journal can secure a copy of this catalog by writing direct to the company.

Minneapolis, Minn.—R. R. Howell & Co. has recently sold Fairbanks Scales to the following: Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Goodrich, N. D.; Fillmore Equity Elevator, Fillmore, N. D.; Farmers Grain & Elevator Co., Finley, N. D.; Farmers Shipping & Supply Co., Edmore, N. D.; Farmers Elevator Co., Derrick, N. D.

Saginaw, Mich.—Change in ownership and management of A. T. Ferrell & Co. has been announced by S. A. Sommers, who becomes president and general manager. A majority of the stock has passed to Albert E. Harvey and Mr. Sommers. A. T. Ferrell, founder, remains with the company as chairman of the board. F. M. Marks is vice-pres. and secretary. The company has been in business 47 years, being incorporated in 1915.

Omaha, Neb.—Bender Worm Gear type heavy duty truck lifts have recently been sold to the following: Smith Center (Kan.) Co-op El. Ass'n; G. T. Ingman, Vermillion, Kan.; Arnold Mfg. Co., Sterling, Kan.; Hall Coal & Grain Co., Quanah, Tex.; Walter Brown, Perry, Kan.; O'Bryan Elevator, St. Paul, Kan.; Bowen Flour Mills, Independence, Kan.; Farmers Union Co-op Ass'n, Vliets, Kan.; Wilsey (Kan.) Farmers Union; L. D. Brandt, Douglass, Kan.; Lowe Grain Co., Mercier, Kan.; F. H. Geiger, Everest, Kan.

Milwaukee, Wis.—An improved design of flexible coupling is offered by The Falk Corporation under the trade name, "Steelflex Couplings." This design uses the basic principle employed in previous designs of Falk Flexible Coupling, based on shock absorption and compensation for misalignment through the action of a resilient grid member. The forty-page Falk Steelflex Coupling Bulletin, No. 4100, describing the new FA series, has just been announced. This bulletin covers specification, design, rating, method of selection, and dimensions. It also contains a very interesting section of installation photographs. A copy will be sent Journal readers on request to the company.

Schenectady, N. Y.—A new synthetic insulating compound has been recently introduced commercially by the General Electric Company under the trade name, Flamenol. While similar to rubber in its characteristics, it contains no rubber, and will not support combustion. In addition to being non-combustible, it is highly resistant to moisture, acids, alkalies, and oils. It has excellent aging characteristics and is strong mechanically. Flamenol can be made a very soft and flexible compound, or made to be one with celluloid-like rigidity. It can be put into solution for coating or impregnating, and can be compounded, filled, calendered, and extruded in much the same fashion as rubber.

Farwell, Tex.—Bought the first load of wheat June 18, testing 61 lbs., good quality, not dry enough to ship.—R. A. Yost, Farwell Elevator Co.

Grain Imports during April included 6,211,000 bus. corn, 6,000 bus. oats, no rye, and 1,091,000 bus. wheat, against 1,051,000 bus. corn, 11,000 bus. oats, no rye, and 1,536,000 bus. wheat, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Our good fortune that U. S. farmers were not induced to plow up the balance of their grain acreage.

A Disease of Horses Caused by Feeding Moldy Corn

Studies of a disease of horses, involving especially the central nervous system and caused by the ingestion of moldy corn, are reported upon, the work having been supported in part by grants from the Iowa Experiment Station and the Rockefeller Fluid Research Fund.

"Three of the five horses experimentally fed moldy corn died, while two were destroyed, one of which was in a moribund condition and the other showed marked intoxication and severe inco-ordination.

"In Iowa, moldy corn poisoning occurs usually from November until May, during which time the virus disease has subsided. It is possible, however, to have an overlapping in the occurrence of these two diseases in October and No-

vember, depending upon the temperature and rainfall affecting the development of the corn. The specific virus encephalomyelitis of horses is seldom encountered after the first killing frosts. The perivascular cuffing and neuronophagy were never present in either field cases or those produced experimentally by feeding moldy corn. The moldy corn disease is always associated with necrosis, edema, advanced hemorrhagic lesions, and degenerative processes. The two diseases were clearly differentiated on histologic evidence alone.

"The term 'moldy corn poisoning' should be used provisionally to designate this disease until the organism or group of organisms which are responsible for this action on the corn are isolated and their ability to produce these toxins demonstrated. There are a number of organisms present in moldy corn. Some are recognized as plant pathogens and others are not.

Truck Loads to Bushels 6,600—17,590

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

Reducing Weights to Bushels of 48 Pounds for Barley, Buckwheat and Hungarian Grass Seed

Weight (Lbs.)	48	56	60	70
6,600	137.5	120.0	110.0	94.3
6,700	140.0	122.5	112.5	96.4
6,800	142.5	125.0	115.0	98.6
6,900	145.0	127.5	117.5	100.7
7,000	147.5	130.0	120.0	102.9
7,100	150.0	132.5	122.5	105.0
7,200	152.5	135.0	125.0	107.1
7,300	155.0	137.5	127.5	109.3
7,400	157.5	140.0	130.0	111.4
7,500	160.0	142.5	132.5	113.6
7,600	162.5	145.0	135.0	115.7
7,700	165.0	147.5	137.5	117.9
7,800	167.5	150.0	140.0	120.0
7,900	170.0	152.5	142.5	122.1
8,000	172.5	155.0	145.0	124.3
8,100	175.0	157.5	147.5	126.4
8,200	177.5	160.0	150.0	128.6
8,300	180.0	162.5	152.5	130.7
8,400	182.5	165.0	155.0	132.9
8,500	185.0	167.5	157.5	135.0
8,600	187.5	170.0	160.0	137.1
8,700	190.0	172.5	162.5	139.3
8,800	192.5	175.0	165.0	141.4
8,900	195.0	177.5	167.5	143.6
9,000	197.5	180.0	170.0	145.7
9,100	200.0	182.5	172.5	147.9
9,200	202.5	185.0	175.0	150.0
9,300	205.0	187.5	177.5	152.1
9,400	207.5	190.0	180.0	154.3
9,500	210.0	192.5	182.5	156.4
9,600	212.5	195.0	185.0	158.6
9,700	215.0	197.5	187.5	160.7
9,800	217.5	200.0	190.0	162.9
9,900	220.0	202.5	192.5	165.0
10,000	222.5	205.0	195.0	167.1
10,100	225.0	207.5	197.5	169.3
10,200	227.5	210.0	200.0	171.4
10,300	230.0	212.5	202.5	173.6
10,400	232.5	215.0	205.0	175.7
10,500	235.0	217.5	207.5	177.9
10,600	237.5	220.0	210.0	180.0
10,700	240.0	222.5	212.5	182.1
10,800	242.5	225.0	215.0	184.3
10,900	245.0	227.5	217.5	186.4
11,000	247.5	230.0	220.0	188.6
11,100	250.0	232.5	222.5	190.7
11,200	252.5	235.0	225.0	192.9
11,300	255.0	237.5	227.5	195.0
11,400	257.5	240.0	230.0	197.1
11,500	260.0	242.5	232.5	199.3
11,600	262.5	245.0	235.0	201.4
11,700	265.0	247.5	237.5	203.6
11,800	267.5	250.0	240.0	205.7
11,900	270.0	252.5	242.5	207.9
12,000	272.5	255.0	245.0	210.0
12,100	275.0	257.5	247.5	212.1
12,200	277.5	260.0	250.0	214.3
12,300	280.0	262.5	252.5	216.4
12,400	282.5	265.0	255.0	218.6
12,500	285.0	267.5	257.5	220.7
12,600	287.5	270.0	260.0	222.9
12,700	290.0	272.5	262.5	225.0
12,800	292.5	275.0	265.0	227.1
12,900	295.0	277.5	267.5	229.3
13,000	297.5	280.0	270.0	231.4
13,100	300.0	282.5	272.5	233.6
13,200	302.5	285.0	275.0	235.7
13,300	305.0	287.5	277.5	237.9
13,400	307.5	290.0	280.0	240.0
13,500	310.0	292.5	282.5	242.1
13,600	312.5	295.0	285.0	244.3
13,700	315.0	297.5	287.5	246.4
13,800	317.5	300.0	290.0	248.6
13,900	320.0	302.5	292.5	250.7
14,000	322.5	305.0	295.0	252.9
14,100	325.0	307.5	297.5	255.0
14,200	327.5	310.0	300.0	257.1
14,300	330.0	312.5	302.5	259.3
14,400	332.5	315.0	305.0	261.4
14,500	335.0	317.5	307.5	263.6
14,600	337.5	320.0	310.0	265.7
14,700	340.0	322.5	312.5	267.9
14,800	342.5	325.0	315.0	270.0
14,900	345.0	327.5	317.5	272.1
15,000	347.5	330.0	320.0	274.3
15,100	350.0	332.5	322.5	276.4
15,200	352.5	335.0	325.0	278.6
15,300	355.0	337.5	327.5	280.7
15,400	357.5	340.0	330.0	282.9
15,500	360.0	342.5	332.5	285.0
15,600	362.5	345.0	335.0	287.1
15,700	365.0	347.5	337.5	289.3
15,800	367.5	350.0	340.0	291.4
15,900	370.0	352.5	342.5	293.6
16,000	372.5	355.0	345.0	295.7
16,100	375.0	357.5	347.5	297.9
16,200	377.5	360.0	350.0	300.0
16,300	380.0	362.5	352.5	302.1
16,400	382.5	365.0	355.0	304.3
16,500	385.0	367.5	357.5	306.4
16,600	387.5	370.0	360.0	308.6
16,700	390.0	372.5	362.5	310.7
16,800	392.5	375.0	365.0	312.9
16,900	395.0	377.5	367.5	315.0
17,000	397.5	380.0	370.0	317.1
17,100	400.0	382.5	372.5	319.3
17,200	402.5	385.0	375.0	321.4
17,300	405.0	387.5	377.5	323.6
17,400	407.5	390.0	380.0	325.7
17,500	410.0	392.5	382.5	327.9

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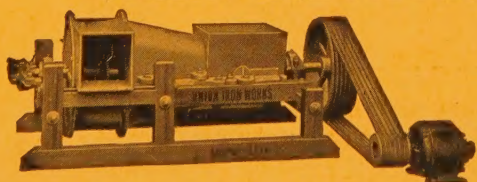
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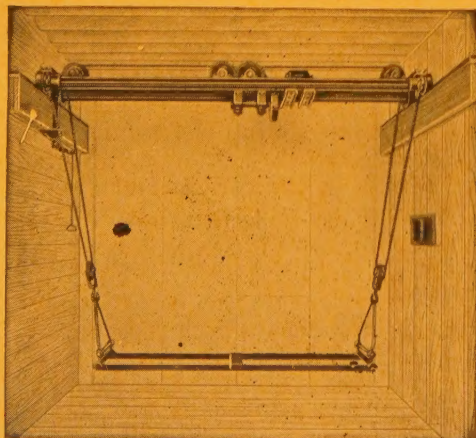


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